The Missionary Herald

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Annual Meeting of 1917

AS in former years, the annual meeting of the American Board coincided so closely with the going to press of this November *Missionary Herald* that it is possible only to make brief mention of it here. We remind our readers that in supplementary pages they will find Secretary Barton's Survey of the Fields, Secretary Patton's Report of the Home Department, and Treasurer Wiggin's annual report of the finances, so that the outstanding facts of the year reviewed at Columbus are put before them in this number.

It was a short meeting; only four sessions—the three of one day, and the evening of the day before. It was necessary to crowd and to condense. There was no time for rhetoric or ceremony. The meeting began on the dot, moved simply and straightforwardly on its way, and without halting or rushing packed into its small compass a huge amount of activity and enthusiasm. Both mind and heart of those present were kept busy.

Its Setting

COLUMBUS was a novel place of meeting. Once before the Board had gathered there, in 1884; but that was ancient history to most of those present in 1917. It was not unknown, however, to its visitors, being the city of Washington Gladden. And filled with a thousand and more good Congregationalists, and with well-known leaders, lay and clerical, to be seen at every turn, it had a homelike appearance, which was reënforced by the abounding hospitality of its people, and the watch and care of Dr. Carl S. Patton and his numerous and able assistants on the committee of arrangements. The familiar standards and banners of Congregationalism were in evidence; the National Societies and the Council had marshaled their forces; the wonted spirit and vision of our beloved order were in evidence, sobered and elevated yet more by the challenge of the times. The American Board came to its sessions toward the close of the meeting (Monday and Tuesday, 15th and 16th) inspired by its surroundings and by all that had gone before, and rejoicing to add its contribution to the feast, and its summons and appeal to the call upon the church of today.

Dramatic Moments

SEASONED convention goers declared that the Board's sessions this year surpassed in thrilling interest those of any previous year. A strong undercurrent of feeling on the war was manifest in various addresses; when the Turkey missionaries appeared on the platform at the opening session of the Board, the audience rose *en masse* to greet them; and if those men from the far front had ever had any doubts as to whether they were thoroughly backed by the church at home, that doubt was forever removed. From Secretary Barton's broad and statesmanlike survey of the Board's work in the world today, work which with only two exceptions is in countries in the war, through the dramatic presentation of the martyrdom in Turkey by men who were there, probably no Board meeting ever equaled this in interest. Rev. H. H. Riggs, who lost wife and only child through the fearful conditions around Harpoot, held before his hearers a piece of the skull of a martyred Armenian—you can pick them up by the roadside anywhere in Eastern Turkey—and told a little of what the

missionaries saw and were powerless to prevent. But he told, too, of the relief they did bring, of the bread they gave, of the nursing and medicine dealt out, and of the orphans they took charge of and are still caring for. Brave Dr. Andrus, of Mardin, removed by Turks in 1915 from his station and from his invalid wife, who has since died, opened the eyes of his audience to the tragic events a missionary may be a part of in the course of his consecrated work. Rev. M. G. Papazian, of Fresno, Cal., one of the race which is chief sufferer in Turkey, in bringing the first evening to a close, answered in emphatic negative the question, Is the Work of the American Board in Turkey Completed?

Greetings and Reports

SEC. EDWARD LINCOLN SMITH brought a report in detail of his observations during his recent visit to Ceylon, where he represented the Board at the Centennial of this mission, and to the missions in India, China, and Japan. Rev. Dwight Goddard, of Ann Arbor, told of his conclusions after a visit to Mindanao, in the Philippines; and Rev. F. S. Brewer, Mr. Goddard's companion on his tour, gave a ten-minute glimpse of China. That nation was represented more directly by Mr. Po-Ling Chang, of Tientsin, a man whom Dr. Buttrick, of the Rockefeller Foundation, declares to be to other Chinese Christians what the great Pagoda on the Yangtze is to the landscape for twenty miles around. He electrified his audience at Columbus by the eloquent sincerity of his tribute to China missionaries. Dr. Gurubai Karmarkar, of Bombay, the gracious and famous woman doctor whom the Woman's Board of Missions has called from India to attend its Jubilee in November, brought greetings and a message of thanks from her native land. Sec. J. G. Hindley, of Toronto, aroused a wave of enthusiasm when he pointed out that while the United States and Canada are now national allies, they had for years been in alliance on mission fields in Africa, and told how wonderfully Christians of the two countries have joined in strategic advance upon paganism in the Dark Continent. There was heartfelt rejoicing, too, when Treasurer Wiggin reported the Board's books closed with a balance on the right side; and over Secretary Patton's Home Department report, in which he analyzed the year's history and pronounced it one of victory.

Time was absurdly short for the speeches of missionaries from many fields, but American Board men know how to make strong points with few words, and they did that thing at Columbus. Mr. Porter, of Prague, described the missionary situation in Austria; Rev. H. J. Bennett, of Tottori, spoke on evangelism in Japan; Mr. Churchill, of Ahmednagar, told of evangelism through industry, as he believes in it in India; while Rev. W. W. Wallace, of Madura, pictured the Christian college among Hindus. Rev. Watts O. Pye, of Fenchow, detailed the wonderful plans for evangelism now being carried out in Shansi; Rev. W. C. Fairfield, of Taikuhsien, talked about "missionary medicine" in that province; and Rev. H. S. Martin gave a graphic sketch of missionary educators in North China. Both the West Coast work and the East Coast work in Africa had personal representatives in Rev. H. A. Neipp, of Ochileso, and Mr. F. S. Dart, of Mt. Silinda; and Africa was much to the fore, also, in the exhibit of curios, in the stereopticon lectures, and in the plans and programs for mission study shown in the Board's educational exhibits.

Changes among the Officials

IN view of Vice-President Edward D. Eaton's removal from Beloit to his new home in Cambridge, Mass., Mr. David Percy Jones, of Minneapolis, was elected Vice-President, and Dr. Eaton was chosen a member of the Pruden-

tial Committee, to fill the vacancy caused by the expiration of term of Rev. Lucius H. Thayer, D.D., who was ineligible for reëlection. Charles S. Bates, of Exeter, N. H., was chosen to take the place on the Committee of Mr. Henry P. Kendall, whose term had expired and who declined reëlection. And Mr. Charles A. Bliss, of Newburyport, was chosen to fill out the two years of unexpired term on the Committee which occurred through the resignation of Mr. Francis O. Winslow.

In accepting Mr. Winslow's resignation, the Board expressed its sincere regret and its high appreciation of the long and loyal service he had rendered, concerning which Mr. Arthur Perry, chairman of the Prudential Committee, spoke briefly but with deep feeling.

The Climax

THE meeting came to its climax in its fourth and closing session, on the evening of October 16. After a tender devotional service, the Board's constituency settled to listen to the annual address of the President, Dr. Edward C. Moore, of Harvard University. It was an address full of patriotism and religious faith. While containing an impassioned support of the war, it was unflinching in pointing out that war ought not to have been necessary; and that the missionary spirit, if multiplied, would have prevented such a calamity. But it drew courage from the fact that the war has revealed more worthy aims of life in individuals and in nations than some authorities had believed true. Following President Moore, Rev. Edward P. Drew, of Worcester, spoke of the challenge and the appeal of missionary service today, drawing many of his graphic illustrations from China and his observations of the miraculous re-creation taking place there. Then came short speeches from Student Volunteers of Oberlin and Ohio State University, and the solemn commissioning service for Rev. and Mrs. Ray E. Phillips, who have given themselves to South Africa.

Deputation to Japan

IN response to the urgent request of the Japan Mission, and in view of changed conditions and pressing problems in the sphere of mission work in the Sunrise Kingdom, the Prudential Committee has appointed a deputation to visit Japan, to confer with the mission, the Kumi-ai churches, and with leaders of the Christian movement in that land, with a view to readjusting policies and plans, and to making yet more effective the contribution of the American Board and its representatives to the evangelizing of Japan.

The deputation is made up as follows: Sec. Enoch F. Bell, who from 1902 to 1905 was a missionary in Japan, represents the executive officers; Dr. John C. Berry, whose fame as a medical missionary filled Japan from 1872 to 1896, represents the Prudential Committee; Pres. James A. Blaisdell, D.D., of Pomona College, is the clerical member from the Pacific Coast; and Mr. David Percy Jones, of Minneapolis, is the layman from the Middle West. All are Corporate Members, and have been closely and most loyally associated with the American Board's affairs.

Secretary Bell leaves the United States at once after the annual meeting at Columbus, and will visit first the Philippines, for a somewhat extended conference with the workers there over the many perplexing questions that are raised by the wonderful openings for work which are being faced and which far outrun the available resources. From the island of Mindanao, Secretary Bell will return to Japan to meet the other members of the deputation, probably in February, when they will devote approximately four months to their investigations and conferences.

We hope to share with our readers many of the observations of these keen-eyed visitors to lands that were never more interesting to American Christians than today. And we congratulate the friends in Japan on the

representatives of American Christianity who make up the deputation.

A Correction

THE Honor List of Churches having *Missionary Herald* Clubs of twenty or more members, published last month, should have had one more name—that of Pasadena, Cal., First, with twenty-one members. That makes forty-seven churches on the roll instead of forty-six. We hope it will be necessary to make additions to the list, and in increasing numbers, from now on and through 1918. There's room for more, and it's good company.

Helping a Valued Helper

THE Christian Endeavor Society, as has been often remarked in these columns, is an immense help on the foreign mission field. It appeals to the new converts to the Christian way; it stimulates, guides, develops them; it makes them more serviceable, and helps to break over the restraints and timidities that beset their first Christian endeavors. Moreover, it expresses the fellowship that should exist between Christians of different missions, who are in danger of becoming as aloof as those of different sects or denominations in America. Christian Endeavor conventions in China or India are, if possible, even more stirring occasions than in our own land. They are full of enthusiasm and devotion; they supply a festive quality to the Christian movement, and send their delegates homeward with a zeal that is infectious.

The American Board, like all other mission boards, is deeply indebted to the United Society of Christian Endeavor for the campaigns, conventions, and organizing activities by which it has established the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor in almost every mission land. If that widespread work can be maintained, as we understand it is, for from six to eight thousand dollars a year, it is a fine showing of both economy and efficiency. We commend to the American Board's constituency the work of extending the movement in mission lands as one deserving generous help. To aid it will be to aid the American Board and all other mission boards.

The Call to Loyalty

A FRIEND inclosing a contribution of $25 to the Board adds this word, which we feel deserves to be printed in bold-faced type:—

"We old stagers must not let even the Red Cross, Liberty Bonds, or Income Tax stop or curtail our contributions to the dear American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, even though all these calls cut us off from some things we'd like to have or to do for ourselves."

Relief Work Going Well in Turkey

A CABLE dispatch from W. W. Peet, treasurer of the Turkey Missions, sent from Geneva and received October 4, brings reassuring report as to the efficacy of the relief measures which are being maintained by the American Committee of Armenian and Syrian Relief and by the American Board also. A temporary cessation in the issuing of relief by the distributing agents, due to a failure to get word from America of the continuance of remittances, had caused great distress and mortality, a sufficient demonstration of the fact that the work had been effective, and that it was not being cared for by any other agency.

Renewed grants had proved most timely in saving many lives and cheering the workers. Recently received funds had been largely used for purchasing food supplies from newly harvested crops before they were cornered and prices increased.

All the missionaries and other workers remaining in Turkey were reported well, and greatly uplifted and cheered by resumption of relief credits. They expressed determination to see it

through. Winter conditions were faced hopefully; in many places schools were reopening.

What about the 34-35th's?

IN Turkey and the regions roundabout are 2,140,000 people—Armenians, Syrians, and Greeks—one-third of whom are orphans, and all of whom are homeless and near to starving. It costs, on the average, not less than five dollars a month to keep one of them alive. That means $10,700,000 a month if all are to survive. The American Red Cross grants $300,000 a month to the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief for this work. That cares for 1-35th of this multitude, and shows what the Red Cross thinks of this relief work. But how about the other 34-35ths? Funds are coming in to the committee, of whom Cleveland H. Dodge, 1 Madison Avenue, New York, is treasurer, in a steady and considerable stream, but not to an amount at all sufficient to meet the emergency.

Having saved these remnants of subject races till now, it is unthinkable that we should let them die out by slow starvation. For their own sakes, for the sake of the lands yet to be rehabilitated, for the sake of the world and its need of these virile races, for the sake of the Christian name and what they have endured because they bore it, it is the plain duty of America, which has become in special sense the protector of these peoples, to tide them over this epoch of destitution. The morrow holds a promise of their recovery and restoration; the crucial time is now, this autumn and winter, this year of chaos, when they can only wait as those who watch for the morning.

We have called attention repeatedly to the situation and the urgent need. Our Turkey missionaries have made it the burden of their brief and rare letters. All who come out of that land of woe plead for generous gifts to save the perishing, mostly women and children. The channels of communication are still open; there are a hundred responsible men and women on the ground ready to receive and distribute aid.

The saddest and most desperately needy peoples on the face of the globe look to America as their one quarter of hope, and cry out for their very lives. We may be absorbed in our own troubles and somewhat pinched with war taxes and prices. But we cannot drown that cry; we must not disregard it.

Spreading the Bible among Students in India

IF the Word of God be living and active and sharper than any two-edged sword, much is to be expected from a wide distribution of the Scriptures among college students in Madura, which is carried on by the British and Foreign Bible Society. Rev. A. J. Saunders, of the American College, reports that they have organized annually a union meeting of students, both from the American College and the Hindu College. This year the meeting was held in the Hindu College, and its principal presided—a fact which is significant, inasmuch as it was the first time such a meeting had been held at that institution. There were 250 college men present, only a few of whom were Christians. The exercises included an address by Mr. Saunders, in which he spoke plainly and freely upon the influence of the Bible, his words being followed with close attention. Mrs. Zumbro presented the Scriptures: 115 Gospels and Acts for the first-year men, 25 New Testaments and Psalms for the third-year men, and three copies of the entire Bible for college graduates. The books are attractive and substantial issues, specially printed and bound in leather. College men, Hindus as well as Christians, are anxious to get them, and it is found that they do read them. Such a distribution of the Scriptures among college men every year is bound to

have great influence for good as time goes on. Moreover, such a mingling of students from both the Hindu and mission colleges, gathered in the interests of Bible reading, is full of meaning and promise.

In Seething Spain

To the list of American Board missionaries who are working in the midst of war's alarms must be added those in Spain. A letter from Rev. Wayne H. Bowers, written from Bilbao in the latter part of August, speaks of a well-defined revolutionary movement that had been under way for several months. Things had been going from bad to worse, resulting in a series of industrial and railroad strikes which had extended all over the country, with the exception of a few cities. Bilbao is the center of a great iron mining district, where are the only modern and large steel furnaces in Spain. Troubles here were specially severe. Street fighting developed in many cities, and was not stopped at time of writing. In Bilbao, fifty or more persons had been killed, and the country was under martial law. Houses in the street where is the mission property had been riddled with balls. Machine guns and hand grenades were employed. Happily the authorities had no suspicion of the mission, and no harm had been done to its quarters. The pastor, his wife, and three little children had left the building, during a lull in the fighting, and sought refuge in a mountain village. The janitor remained, loyally keeping guard. Mr. Bowers had frequently gone thither, only to be turned back by soldiers who were keeping the street clear.

Mr. Gulick, at Madrid, was doubtless a witness of the heavy fighting which occurred within a few blocks of the International Institute. The ladies connected with the Barcelona school were summering in the Pyrenees, some seventy miles from the city, and so escaped the heavy encounters there.

Mr. Bowers is doubtful whether any substantial result will come from these revolutionary outbreaks. The army is loyal and is a bulwark of the government. Yet the unrest is significant. Sixteenth century practices and twentieth century ambitions are bound to clash sooner or later. The present movement is on the surface without religious bearings, though the revolutionary elements, if they came to power, would make short work of the clergy, who are bitterly hated by the masses and are blamed for the backward condition of Spain.

The Third Paradise Conference

WITH so much news from Turkey the past year of a heart-breaking character, it is stimulating to hear of the successful third annual Student Conference at the International College in Smyrna. This conference is held under the auspices of the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations of the International College and the American Collegiate Institute for Girls at Smyrna, and a large part of the program is in the hands of the students.

Last winter, when things looked very dark, when it seemed doubtful whether the college would be permitted to continue, the question came up of holding the conference this year. Faith carried the day, and those present at the meetings at Paradise, just outside Smyrna, where the International College is located, say that never was there such an awakening and renewal of spiritual vows as during the three days' session last April. Addresses were given on the following topics: Searching the Scriptures, The Appeal of Christ, Christianity and Students, Christianity a Missionary Religion, The Uplifted Christ, The Test of the Years. Daily throughout the conference five Bible study groups met. Each morning the conference listened to an address on the life of some missionary or some form of missionary work. Each afternoon

religious problems of college and institute were considered.

The "life-work meetings," held at sunset on a little knoll from which there is a beautiful view of the mountains and hills, were most impressive of all the gatherings. "Life Contrasts" was the subject the first night. On the second evening five Student Volunteers spoke on "My Personal Responsibility."

At the closing meeting, seventy gave sentence testimonies as to what the conference had meant in their lives. Many students at that conference had lost father and mother, loved ones, and all earthly possessions, by exile, massacre, and starvation, yet there they gathered to "crown him Lord of all" who has kept them from that enemy, who is to be more feared than death or than peril by sword or fire.

Cheering Report from Chile

SOUTH AMERICA is growing in interest for the United States; so is it commercially and politically. One effect of the war is to draw together the two great continents of this Western Hemisphere. New and closer relationships are being devised. It is thus the opportune time for pressing the missionary opportunity and obligation of South America. Mr. S. G. Inman, executive secretary of the Committee on Coöperation in Latin America, has recently paid an important visit of investigation to the West Coast, following up the Regional Conference held last year. He spent three weeks of June in Chile, going on thence to Argentina. Concerning Chile, he notes that the country is, in its industrial situation, unusually prosperous. Currency has appreciated in value, and savings accounts are increasing rapidly. Interest in the United States has grown, and a better understanding of this country prevails. Christian forces are alert as to practical plans for cooperation. The backward condition of popular education—more than half the children of school age are without school privileges—puts a premium on educational work by the missions. Mr. Inman had abundant opportunities for public addresses, in particular before the student classes under the auspices of University and Young Men's Christian Association.

Floods in North China

ALL the woe of the world is not in the war zone or due to fighting. A cable message received at the Board Rooms, October 6, from James H. McCann, treasurer of the North China Mission, reported disastrous floods in that region. Two of the Board's mission compounds, one at Hsiku, Tientsin, and the other at Tehchow, were flooded, and the missionaries were compelled to seek residence elsewhere. The damage done over a wide stretch of country and the consequent suffering were appalling. Mr. McCann voiced the urgent need of relief funds, which the Treasurer will be glad to receive and forward. We fear that heavy repairs may be required on the Board's property. In the Tientsin compound, there are two missionary houses, schools for boys and girls, and a church; and there are six missionaries in residence. At Tehchow, the newly established station which supplants Pangchwang, is a larger group of buildings, including the hospitals for men and women, with a staff of five foreigners, and a half dozen other missionaries. These are hard times in which to raise extra funds, but there is a new, an extra, and a piteous need in flood-swept North China.

On the Pacific Coast

SEABECK and Asilomar are rapidly coming to mean to missionary leaders on the Pacific Coast what Silver Bay and Geneva mean to workers in the East and the Interior. The Missionary Education Movement has established strong summer conferences at these two points, one in Southern California and the other in Washington.

Secretary Kelsey had the privilege of attending both of the coast conferences this summer. He sends an encouraging report. Asilomar (July 17–26) was fifty per cent ahead of last year in attendance and had an unusually strong group of missionaries present, among them Mr. and Mrs. Burleigh V. Mathews, of our Madura Mission. Seabeck (July 30—August 8) had an attendance of two hundred, more than one hundred per cent increase over last year, when the Missionary Education Movement held its first conference there. Dr. Kelsey declares that it was by far the best conference which he had attended. The delegates have gone back to the churches to work vigorously this winter, and to secure at least a fifty per cent increase in attendance next year.

Much of the credit for the success of these two conferences this year should be given to Harry Wade Hicks, General Secretary of the Missionary Education Movement, who spent several weeks of the early summer in earnest field work to promote attendance at the conferences. Judging from Dr. Kelsey's report, the conferences are now firmly established and have a superb outlook.

THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR SEPTEMBER

RECEIPTS AVAILABLE FOR REGULAR APPROPRIATIONS

	From Churches	From Individuals	From S. S. and Y. P. S. C. E.	From Twentieth Century Fund and Legacies	From Matured Conditional Gifts	Income from General Permanent Fund	Totals
1916	$7,816.80	$1,867.33	$307.28	$130,793.85		$1,536.00	$142,321.26
1917	8,409.71	2,599.32	394.04	126,186.74		1,436.00	139,025.81
Gain	$592.91	$731.99	$86.76				
Loss				$4,607.11		$100.00	$3,295.45

THE YEAR STARTS WELL

ALTHOUGH the receipts for September show a falling off of $3,295.45, as compared with last year, there is much in the situation to give us encouragement. The loss, as will be seen in the table above, was almost entirely in legacy receipts, through the reduction of the Twentieth Century Fund at the end of the year. Starting with a smaller third of this fund, we are that much to the bad as compared with the beginning of the previous year. When, however, the comparison is made with average years, we may consider the $126,186.74 reported from this source as a good start. September church offerings were $8,409.71, a gain of $592.91. Personal gifts amounted to $2,599.32, a gain of $731.99, and the Sunday schools crept up $86.76 beyond their last year's record. We earnestly hope the Sunday schools will continue to show a gain. We have well-nigh despaired of persuading Congregational Sunday schools and Young People's Societies to support Congregational work. They seem to be willing to give to everything under heaven except the causes in which their own denomination is engaged. Where is the spirit which built the *Morning Star* and her successors? Are the children of today less loyal to Christ and his enterprises than those of the last generation? We cannot believe it. In our opinion the fault lies with the superintendents and teachers, who give the children no chance to know of the great work of the American Board, and to spread the Christian religion in foreign lands. We welcome eagerly every sign of improvement in this quarter.

Taking it all in all, the year starts encouragingly, and we pass the word along with deep gratitude.

COLLEGE GIRLS IN SOUTH INDIA

By Miss EDITH M. COON, of the Union Women's College, Madras

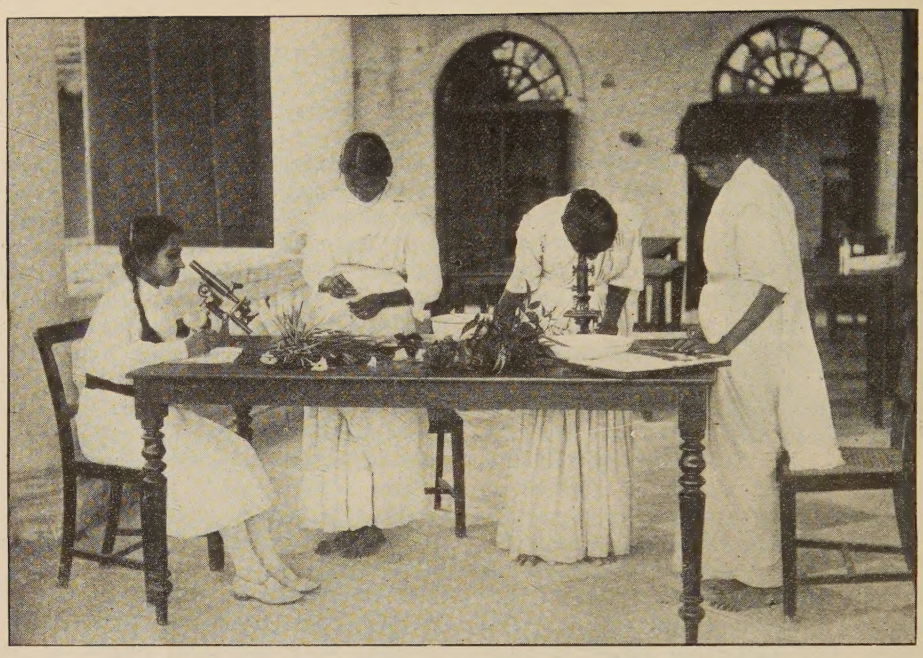
IN this land of India, a land notorious in the past for early marriages and child widows, the idea of college girls is certainly a strange one. Unless her father is very advanced in his thinking, a Hindu girl is fortunate, indeed, if she is allowed as much as two or three years of irregular attendance at day school before she is hut away within the walls of her father's house to await her marriage, which occurs within a few years. Her Christian sister is more favored, in that she frequently finishes elementary school, and may even attend high school. Then she, too, is married, either at once or after a year or two of teaching. When, in July, 1915, the Women's Christian College was opened, the most optimistic of its friends among the supporting missions anticipated an enrollment of less than a dozen. To be sure, there had been a few adventurous girls who had won degrees from the university by attending lectures in men's colleges, but their path had been so difficult and so dangerous that not many had tried it. Were the women of South India ready to take advantage of a women's college? The answer was more than forty names on the register the first year, and over seventy the second.

These college girls of ours seem at first sight very different from Western girls. Their dark skins, well-oiled, shiny, black hair, picturesque, gayly colored *sarees,* and bare feet make them look very unlike their American or English cousins. The longer one lives with them, however, the more one realizes that the main differences are external. It is true that they have less initiative, and in general prefer to follow the directions of others rather than to make their own plans. Yet that is not strange, since for centuries an Indian woman has not been supposed to think for herself. Then, too, although it could hardly be otherwise, considering the barren background of their home life, their outlook is narrow and their interests extremely personal. On the other hand, they are eager to learn, fond of fun, lovable, and responsive.

One rather costly proof of their likeness to college girls at home was given us last winter. A friend of Miss McDougall's gave the college a small, portable telescope, which was set up on the roof. Some of the faculty thought that the girls ought to be warned not to meddle with it, but others felt that as they were Indian girls, they would be too much awed to touch it. Within a few days, however, a girl appeared at my door with the following story: "I have just done a dreadful thing. I wanted to look through the telescope, so I turned something. I kept on turning, and something fell out and broke." Upon investigating we found a broken lens, and we concluded that Eastern girls also like "to see the wheels go round."

That the impulse to mischief is not lacking in them was shown one day last autumn during the rainy season. After the monsoon broke, we had almost constant rainfall for a few days, and then a heavy shower once a day for a longer time. Our main building has a large, flat roof made of cement. By stopping up the drainpipes the girls made quite a respectable pond. One afternoon a number of them were having a beautiful time wading, entirely oblivious of any danger to the library below, when visitors suddenly appeared.

If you were to see the rooms in which our students live you would understand the barrenness of their



THE BOTANY CLASS, WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN COLLEGE, MADRAS

lives. Instead of a well-filled bookcase you would find a tiny shelf, holding all the treasures of two or three girls. A small, tin trunk holds all a student's wordly goods. Pictures are very scarce, indeed. There are no desks, as practically all studying is done in their classrooms. In fact, everything that makes the room of a Western college girl so attractive is absolutely lacking.

Our students represent at least four different South Indian languages: Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, and Canarese. Then we have a few Eurasian girls who know no language but English. Since very few Hindu fathers allow their daughters sufficient education to prepare them for college, only a few Hindu girls have come to us. That makes our problems very different from those of the large men's colleges, which are thronged with Hindus. We can have just as personal contact and direct influence as we will. It is a sobering and almost alarming experience to discover how readily they can be molded, and how they try to model themselves after older friends.

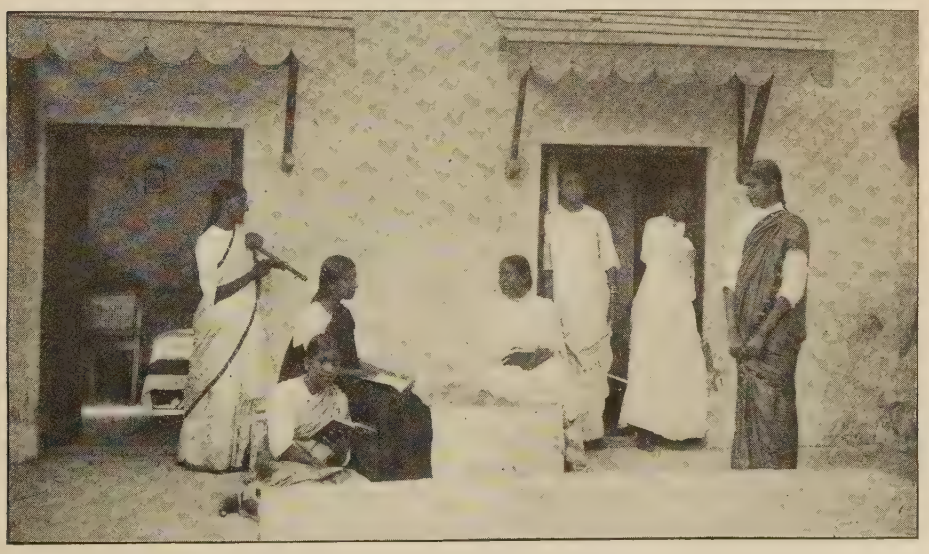
Our girls spend a great deal of time in study, although I sometimes feel that even so they do not know how to study hard. One very favorite method of theirs is to pace up and down the veranda, holding a bock before their eyes and looking very picturesque and studious. They are also fond of studying aloud. No rising bell is necessary for most of the students, as they are up and dressed in time to get the first bit of daylight. They have a temptation, I think, to learn by heart the facts contained in one book without giving very much thought of their own to those facts. However, they are beginning to express themselves more naturally and individually, and really to do a little original thinking.

Their time is not spent entirely in work. Every day after tea the bell rings for recreation. The majority really enjoy tennis, badminton, rounders, and other games; but the sentiment of a few is best expressed by the following quotation from a composition, "A student, though she has a tendency to hide away from the sight

of the professors who urge her to play, is found out by the other students and dragged to the playground and then forced to play." Perhaps you would have some sympathy for her if you tried exercising very vigorously in Madras. During three months of the year the climate is delightful, but for the remainder—well, "the less said the better."

Other forms of activity are the literary, debating, dramatic, and musical societies, which meet once a month. The literary and debating societies are rather stiff and uninspiring at present, but we have hopes for their future. Shakespeare and Tagore have both been played by the girls. Through the musical society the girls are getting much pleasure, and profit, too. An enthusiastic Young Women's Christian Association branch exists in coöperation with the student department of the Madras organization. The student secretary holds weekly meetings with the leaders of Bible and mission study groups.

Do you think our girls appreciate this opportunity for higher education in a women's residential college? I shall let them tell you their answer. A student who is just beginning to study zoölogy wrote at some length about the ugliness of the earthworm and her dislike of touching it at first; but she added, that after studying it carefully she had "a great interest in that worm," and that it was "a great delight." Another wrote, "It is a pleasure to feel that you know something new." A third regarded it as a worthy ornament. The following are her words: "In India the people who wore many jewels were given first seats everywhere, and were honored well in olden days. Nowadays this is changing, while it still exists in some places. In modern times the people who are educated are given first seats, and they are honored. Education has become an ornament to people. As jewels shine, the studies which make an educated person shine. A Tamil verse says that no jewel is needed for an educated person, for the education itself ornaments him and beautifies him." The freshman class was asked to discuss whether a resident or non-resident student profits the more by her college education. All were unanimous in giving the greater benefit to the resident student. One said: "First,



OUT OF STUDY HOURS

Group of college girls in the "Enclosure," a spot with rooms opening off an open courtyard

this question brings to the mind the problem of what is meant by education. Is it sitting all day on a bench like a wax doll, reading without end, and then passing the examination? Is it taking the degree after a hard fight with the books? Of course, this is a part of education, but not the whole. The greater part lies not in cramming books, but in the college life itself. College education includes taking part in various activities of the college—making friends with the students and learning to live in large communities."

We believe that the majority of our girls will show their gratitude and appreciation after leaving us. Most of them will teach for a few years, and many mission girls' high schools are hoping to replace their men teachers by our graduates. A smaller number will probably study medicine. We do not anticipate that any large proportion will remain unmarried and regard teaching or medicine as a career. Perhaps it would be unwise if it were to happen at present. As even a Christian father trembles for fear he may be unable to find a husband for his daughter if she is single after she is twenty, our girls will not long remain unmarried. A further incentive to marriage is the dowry system. Although in some sections of the country education replaces a part of the bride's dowry, in other places the dowry increases each year up to the time of marriage. However, we do not regard this impossibility of professional life as altogether evil. If our girls go out, as we endeavor to have them, with strong, reliant characters and a Christlike ideal of service to India, their influence in their homes in the various villages and towns of this land will be tremendous. Some one has said that what India most needs is a new grandmother. Will our work have been in vain if we, with our many forms of teaching, help to meet that need?

THE "RESTING BUDDHA" SUMMER SCHOOL

By Rev. ROBERT E. CHANDLER, Hsiku, China

IN a pocket on the slope of the western hills, outside Peking, is an evergreen grove. Spacious courts and temples and trees have grown together here into a harmonious whole. In the central temple, hour after hour, reclines the great, ruddy Buddha. He is not asleep, only meditating. Sometimes he lifts his vast form and goes about—you can see, there are his shoes in readiness—and everywhere are long shadows and coolness and calm, the sound of temple bells and birds and brooks; and it is well, well to meditate away from the hot, hurried plain. Buddha is not exclusive; up the fine avenue and under the green and yellow gateway have come emperors and humblest pilgrims, and have not been disappointed.

He still has his honors, he and his many colleagues, though they care naught for them. Incense burns at one shrine and another, and the priests, a little company of six or seven, chant the prayers at the set times of day. Sometimes we look in on the smoky, yellow robes, the prostrations, and give ourselves to the vibrations of that deep drum and gong. Suddenly it is over—prayers are never long—and they are coming out of the door.

Friendly, pleasant-spoken men all, these priests; mild, tolerant, purposeless.

"Yes, your religion is quite right; we ought to follow it. But, then, how could we pass the days?"

The expression refers to hunger, not ennui. And the question is, in their minds, conclusive of the argument.

Summer school? Do these men constitute it? What do they learn? Let us hope they learn something from year to year. But to see the school, you must look not to the center of the temple grounds, but all around the center. In the center temples the Buddha is sung with age-old tones; but now, from around, other sounds are mingled with the dronings. Verily, new things are happening in the twentieth century. The summer school is for Christian pastors and workers, thirty-seven of them, from three mission groups—Congregational and Presbyterian. Twenty-three days they are here, and for solid work. Every prospect pleases, but not distracts. Beyond the stone-built pool there is a columned hall for the emperor, open on four sides to the grove; there the school meets every morning for class and discussion and lecture; another class in the imperial sleeping pavilion. Everything is open and free; the thing taught and the thing sought, too.

The School on a Tramp

What are the things taught? The geography and history of Palestine; a course on the problem of suffering; on the present Kingdom of God. Papers and discussions on every phase of the evangelistic work, the one JOB of these men. Lectures many, for instruction and for exhortation: on church history and missionary history; on psychology; on India and on Palestine, by one who has been there; on bees, by one who knows; and a plea for the sanctities and the beauties of the Christian home. Every forenoon there is sure to come a sultry and sleepy spot; but here there is a half-hour intermission, and the order changes for vigorous calisthenics, and many breathing and vocal exercises. Did the Buddha turn and open his eyes wide once, to hear those strange shouts and the ring of a Christian hymn?

The Hall of the Emperors

THE "RESTING BUDDHA" SUMMER SCHOOL

But look at these men who are the school! They are all the way from twenty-five to fifty-five years old; but even the youngest of them has had experience. They are Christian leaders; yes, but humble soldiers, each one in his own place, and they know where the battle is hard. Some few, perhaps a quarter, are college trained, and that gives them a tremendous intellectual advantage; but the others are no less eager in the quest.

A few are in the great cities, and know what is "the terrible, keen, swift race of it"; many more are in the country, where it means patient plodding day after day, slow growth and discouragement, and often to be scorned of all men. No wonder they are in ruts and stunted. They know it; the appeal of their faces cries out against it. So they are here to be rebuilded and invigorated.

Leaders and pupils are working together; all do grow. There are doubts and pains on the way; new theological standpoints, unexpected, may bring bewilderment and fear. But loyalty is undimmed, and truth may be trusted to find her way with earnest men. No wonder the vital themes are impinged upon again and again from different angles. What is the Kingdom? What does it mean—for China? Love of one's neighbor; love of one's enemy (with his mean and vile accusations rankling in the heart); democracy; the meaning of suffering, of death; the grace and leadership of the Child; the Christian family. There are many new wonderings about this. Some of those men whose faces show deep spirituality are cut off from family life in our Christian sense. They are married to wives chosen long before they began to be men, bound mind and foot with age-long habits, stunting superstitions. But these men will build, yes, and get some of those women to help, where they may not enjoy.

The grove is a place of rest, too, and meditation. We follow the Buddha. The long afternoons are free: for sleep, for study and preparation, for talk, for quiet contemplation, for play. Some few try tennis, as the day gets cooler; almost every one in camp joins in the mighty battles on the volley-ball court among the trees. The Resting Buddha surely cannot approve of this, this wild and unseemly excitement! Some are too keen; almost ready to belabor the partner who misses. But these men have never learned how to play games together, in forty years; let them learn now, when there is the chance. Sometimes it is hikes; by twos and threes, or the whole crowd. Famous temples, pagodas, and fountains are many; we must go, and there are even donkeys for the fat. How good when the walk leads to a cool, clear pool, and the school goes in swimming! Most of these men are of the flat plain. But on these afternoons they learn the zest and delight, the intimate comradeship, of the up-and-down road, the rocky path, and the brook.

Dim and flary evening lights in the long hall. The stars shine through the trees beside. This is the time for feeling and resolve, for prayer. And the men pray; you cannot stop them. Again and again they voice their gratitude for the privilege of these days apart, this companionship; and implore the One who will not fail them for new strength for their tasks, for help for all their brothers in the work. Tenderly the communion is administered and received one evening.

The summer school is not cut off from the world, despite the Buddha. Day by day papers come out from the capital, where grave dangers threaten. There is almost an agony of prayer for China, "the land which Thou hast loved and preserved these thousands of years." No one believes the country will go back; ultimately, order and republicanism must and will prevail. And so the meeting closes on a high note of courage and resolve, and the determination to "come again to school next year."

STARTING FOR THE SUMMER'S REST

"BESIEGED IN MONGOLIA"

By Rev. GEORGE D. WILDER, D.D., of Peking

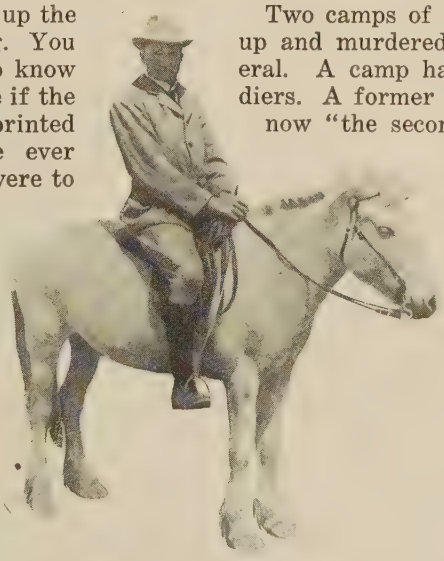
In midsummer an item went the rounds of the newspapers to the effect that a party of missionaries were held up in a remote district in Mongolia, surrounded by bandits and possibly in great danger. Persons familiar with the North China situation declined to become excited over the vague rumor, and in the course of a week or ten days a three-line dispatch to the same journals announced that the report was a mistake and that all missionaries were safe. Now Dr. Wilder, professor in the Union Theological Seminary in Peking, in a letter written from Kalgan, August 14, gives us the true inwardness of the situation. From this letter we have made up the article herewith.

—The Editor.

WE are just returning from our vacation at Tabol, in Mongolia, which was affected a good deal by the aftermath of Chang Hsun's crazy attempt to set up the monarchy in Peking. You may be interested to know about it, all the more if the rumors that were printed in the papers here ever reached you. They were to the effect that our party was besieged by thousands of Mongols and bandits and held for a hundred thousand dollar ransom, and that a band of rescuers had gone out to try to get us.

The facts of the case were as follows: We left Peking July 17, after things had quieted down there, and stopped two days in Kalgan. Here we found that the wave of unrest could not be stopped in Mongolia so quickly as in the capital. Chang Hsun had called on the Mongol army to come to his assistance in support of the monarchy. The Mongols are, of course, quite loyal to the Manchus, and so they rose up as of one mind. They were perhaps less divided in allegiance than the Manchu army at Peking, where some companies flew one flag and some another.

Two camps of Mongol soldiers rose up and murdered their Chinese general. A camp has normally 500 soldiers. A former brigand chief, called now "the second Chang Fei," took command and called in the local bandits of the whole province immediately north of Chihli.



MR. LARSON, OF KALGAN

Near whose herds and camp at Tabol the missionaries were said to have been besieged

Rumors of great numbers and great depredations reached us, but neither the officials nor Mr. Larson forbade our going on as previously planned, although the former advised against it and a few days later forbade

foreigners traveling outside the wall. Mr. Larson, for many years a missionary in Kalgan under the International Missionary Alliance, knows Mongolia as does no one else, and was in a position to forbid our going because he supplied us with our horses. He simply advised going slowly and keeping in-

LOOKING OUT OF KALGAN

A gate in the Great Wall, built two hundred years before Christ. Kalgan is just south of a section of the wall which runs across a part of Chihli Province near the plain country of Mongolia

formed of the location of the large bodies; resisting small bands of local bandits; but, if necessary, giving the armed soldiers whatever they might demand in the way of arms, horses, and money.

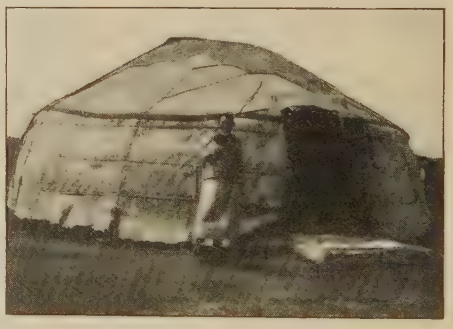
This we did, but never met any soldiers who were not perfectly respectful. A few came to get horses from Mr. Larson's herd, near where we stayed, but when told that the horses were his they let them alone, saying that he is their friend.

They took two horses and a military rifle from two Swedish missionaries three miles from us, but on complaint to their leader the horses were sent back, and the rifle promised as soon as they were through using it.

We made a cavalcade of twelve on horseback, with four guns and some revolvers. We had three big carts with three animals each, and various Mongols with horses and camels attached themselves to us for protection. I was collecting birds all along the way, and had good luck on the wing.

We marched in double file and guns out when we got to the last fifty miles, where there was supposed to be danger. When we stopped for meals or camped for the night, guns were in evidence, and of course the news spread through the country. Once when our carts were getting stuck in a bog, three bandits came up and watched us from a distance of thirty yards. I asked them some questions about the road, which they answered, and then dashed off at top speed of their horses. We found, when we stopped for the night, that they and three more had cleaned out a small village just before we met them.

At another place, a Mongol encampment, we saw three more rush out and disappear over the hill as we approached. We had good friends at this place, and they said that for three days they had had sixty bandits living on them and taking what they wanted —all their horses, many sheep, silver, etc. We had been delayed three days and four nights at one inn by a terrific



THE ROUND TENT OF MONGOLIA

rain, and now we understood how providential the delay was. We would have encountered the large band had it not occurred. Incidentally, it gave us wonderful scenery in the mountains when it cleared. The villagers were rejoiced to have us camp there and give them one night free from alarm.

They treated us royally, and the next day we easily reached Tabol, where we were to stay.

All traffic on the great caravan route to Urga had ceased. No Chinese could travel, and women and children were leaving the country all along the route in great processions. So we were cut off from communication, and even our carters dared not go back alone to Kalgan. But we were perfectly safe, as the robbers respected Mr. Larson's property and the missionaries. The Mongol herdsmen kept in touch with their movements, and told us every day how far away they were and how many reënforcements had come. Sometimes they were seventy miles away, sometimes twenty, and they passed within three or four miles.

ONE OF THE CARTERS

Finally, they had a brush with government troops, losing fifty, according to the latter. Their leader fled to the next tribe, and now that the news of the cancellation of the monarchy is well disseminated, the moral ground is cut from under their feet and they are dispersing. Government troops, with their five-colored flags, are pushing out in force, and we found them only some twenty miles this side of Tabol. Caravan traffic is being resumed behind the troops, and fugitives are returning to their homes. We return earlier than we planned, because of the expense of keeping the carts up there with us. We paid them for staying after three days, for we knew they would not dare to come for us if we let them get back here.

Mr. Larson and seven hunters,

MONGOL LEADING CAMEL

These Mongolian pack drivers are always eager to attach themselves to the train of the missionaries

mainly officers from the United States army, met us at the lunching place on our first day coming back. They had been delayed a day at the Kalgan gate, and finally got through by telegraphic orders from Peking. We suspect that they represented that we needed help, and so the stories got out about our being besieged, etc.; but perhaps these wild tales did not reach our friends in America, and therefore our anxiety is wasted.

A MONGOL FAMILY COACH
Ready to start home from a "sewing bee" at the mission station in Kalgan

I preached and assisted Mr. Heininger in the communion service here in Kalgan on Sunday. It was the best audience, of a good class, that I ever saw in Kalgan.

Rev. Charles S. Heininger, you will remember, was sent to Kalgan, in 1909, by the Women's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Protestant Church, and works in friendly association with the American Board.

A THREATENED UPRISING IN AFRICA

IT is a troubled world in which we mortals live. Peace and good order are hard to maintain anywhere. When we look at Europe, we can hardly reproach Africa if some outbreaks occur among her primitive peoples. Rev. W. H. Sanders, of the West Central Africa Mission, writing May 29th, reports rumor of such trouble in their region:—

"We were expecting to gather in a couple of weeks for annual meeting, and also a conference of native workers. From the papers it appears that an uprising of natives has occurred just inland from Novo Redondo, a place between Loanda and Benguella, which has rapidly spread inland. According to reports it had come to places not much more than, if as much as, a hundred miles from Chiyaka. As a rule reports are exaggerated, so one puts little credence in them. But we hear that the Portuguese are much excited, and some resort to the threadbare explanation that a missionary is at the bottom of it all. It is hard to see what possible benefit they can think any missionary would expect to get by instigating these peoples to revolt. They have no real weapons, and the result is always the same, a suppressed revolt and severe punishment.

"Things being as they are, I shall oppose any attempt to have native delegates go down to Chiyaka to the conference. Any natives going here or there will be looked on with suspicion, and although a *guia* from the administrator would protect them, the going of small parties in one direction—and especially towards the coast regions—would excite suspicion among those not knowing that they carried *guias*.

"The gathering of missionaries is, of course, another matter. There appears no reason for failing to have the regular annual meeting.

"We watch the weekly telegrams for American news of the war. But little comes. It is when the packages of newspapers come that we get word of what is going on across the Atlantic."

THE WOMAN'S BOARD — A TOAST

By Rev. WILLARD L. SPERRY

"GENTLEMEN, I give you the ladies!"

Behind the light-hearted banter with which this familiar toast is so often accompanied, there always lies a world of gratitude and seriousness. And surely this pledge could never be proposed with a heartier good will or with a deeper devotion than here and now, the pledge of the loyalty of the American Board to the Woman's Board as it enters its Jubilee Year.

We give you the memory of those two good women, Mrs. Albert Bowker and Mrs. Homer Bartlett, respectively the first president and the first treasurer of the Woman's Board. Out of a chance meeting of these two women, nominally strangers, but already friends in a common vision of service for the women and children of non-Christian lands, the Woman's Board was born.

We give you the loyalty of their associates, that little group of women gathered on January 2, 1868, in the Freeman Place Chapel of the Old South Church, who organized themselves into the New England Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. Of that group the greater part are fallen asleep, but two of the original officers, Mrs. N. G. Clark and Mrs. David C. Scudder, are still living.

We give you the example of the first missionary to be adopted by the Woman's Board, Mrs. Mary K. Edwards, an Ohio girl, who after the death of her husband offered herself for this new Christian adventure, was accepted, and was sent to Inanda, South Africa, where, at the age of eighty-eight, she still carries on her work for Zulu girls. We give you all those who followed in her footsteps, women highly honored in our churches and deeply loved in the fields of foreign service; such women as Mrs. Capron and Mrs. Gulick, and others too numerous to retell by name—three hundred and seventy-four in all up to the present hour.

We give you the revered memory of all those who have laid down their lives in this service: brave, martyr souls such as Miss Gould and Miss Morrill, of the tragic days at Paotingfu; self-sacrificing servants of the great and bitter needs of these present days: Mrs. Andrus, Mrs. Raynolds, and Miss Fowle, who have given the last full measure of their devotion to sufferers in Turkey; and all loyal women of this Board, whose lives have been a glad, free offering to the cause they loved.

We give you all the officers, secretaries, and missionaries of the Woman's Board at the present hour, who from the precious and significant memories of fifty rich years now ended are seeking to draw wisdom and hope and inspiration for the difficult and challenging tasks now in hand. The courage, the patience, the consecration of these women are precious assets of our religious life.

We give you the women of all branches and societies in all supporting churches of the Woman's Board constituency. Upon the loyalty of these women, their intimate knowledge of mission fields, mission workers, and mission tasks, depends not only the welfare of the Woman's Board, but in a very large measure the welfare of the American Board as well.

And, finally, we give you the future of the Woman's Board—a future filled for them, as for us, with many new and grave problems, but also with new opportunities; such a future as that which opened before the first great Christian missionary, when he said, "A great door and effectual is opened unto me, *and* there are many adversaries."

SOME SUMMER SAILINGS OF

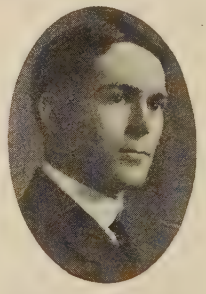
REV. A. D. HEININGER
To North China Mission

MRS. A. D. HEININGER
To North China Mission

REV. K. H. BEAM
To Japan Mission

SARAH M. FIELD
To Japan Mission

THE war has seriously interfered with the securing of new missionaries. Not only doctors and nurses, but teachers and ordained missionaries have been harder to get because of the war's drain upon the young life of America. And a further difficulty has come in enabling those who were secured to go to their fields. It has been impossible to gain entrance for any into Turkey; the only course open as regards that land was to send recruits roundabout by the Russian Caucasus, in anticipation of the time when the way across that border might be reopened.



REV. R. M. CROSS
To North China Mission

Again, England has put up the bars against any alien missionary being allowed to enter her colonies or possessions without investigation and the granting of a special permit. This new rule affects India, Ceylon, and South Africa, and has necessitated much inconvenience and delay in negotiations as to newly appointed missionaries to those lands.

MR. W. N. JAMES
To Western Turkey, Marsovan

Added to these difficulties has been the interruption to travel, the diverting of routes from the Atlantic to the Pacific, the reduction of steamship lines or of sailings, and other obstacles, real or apprehended, that have confronted the would-be missionary.

Nevertheless, our records show that

MR. C. C. COMPTON
To Western Turkey Mission, Marsovan

MRS C. C. COMPTON
To Western Turkey Mission, Marsovan

MABEL E. DANIELS
To South China Mission

L. VERA MCREYNOLDS
To Foochow Mission, Inghok

NEWLY APPOINTED MISSIONARIES

PAULINE JEFFREY
To Madura Mission

CLARA H. NUTTING, M.D.
To North China Mission

MRS. S. H. LEGER
To Foochow Mission

REV. S. H. LEGER
To Foochow Mission

twenty-two young people have sailed to their fields abroad during the three months of July, August, and September. Their sailings have been noted in The Chronicle from month to month. We take pleasure in grouping their likenesses on these two pages, that our readers may see the sort of representatives they are sending to the mission lands. Two of the number unfortunately failed to leave their photographs within reach of the *Missionary Herald:* Miss Edith E. Husted (W. B. M. I.), of the Japan Mission; and Miss Esme V. Anderson (W. B. M. I.), of the North China Mission.

MARYETTE H. LUM
To North China Union Women's College

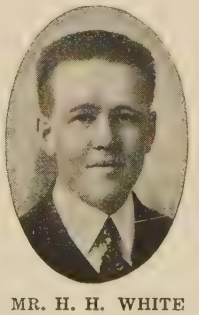
ALICE M. HUGGINS
To North China Mission

There is room for but a few facts out of the many that are of interest concerning these latest additions to our missionary staff. Seven of the young ladies are supported by the Woman's Board of Missions of the Interior, and four by the Woman's Board of Missions, just one-half the total number, the rest of whom are on the American Board's salary roll. Four are graduates of Oberlin College, and three each of Washburn and of Grinnell. The others came singly from institutions as far apart as Carleton, in the North, and Rollins, in the South; and as Smith and Mt. Holyoke, in the East, and Doane and Fairmount, in the West.

CAROLYN WELLES
To Marathi Mission, Sholapur

BERTHA K. SMITH
To Madura Mission, India

MRS. H. H. WHITE
To Eastern Turkey Mission



MR. H. H. WHITE
To Eastern Turkey Mission, Van College

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

MEXICO

Re-establishing the Mission

Last year the Mexico Mission held no annual meeting, owing to the disturbed condition of the land. This year it was possible to assemble according to custom, and the meeting was held September 10 to 12, in the Mission House in Chihuahua. Nine members of the mission, all except Miss Dunning, were present. Much time was given to considering the proposal from the Methodist Episcopal Church South for exchange of territory recently assigned to the two missions, a previous agreement whereby the American Board was to withdraw from the State of Chihuahua, into which the Methodists were to come from the South, not proving acceptable. As a result of the discussion, the judgment of our mission was that the new proposals might well be accepted if mutually satisfactory arrangements can be made in the respective fields for the maintaining of the work already established.

As to the Schools

Earnest consideration was given to the educational work of the mission, in view of the restrictions placed upon work in the schools by the new constitution adopted by the present administration. In order not to lose the benefit of the schools established, and in the hope of being able eventually to conduct them on a more satisfactory basis, it was judged expedient to subject them fully to the requirements of the local authorities; and it was voted that the schools in Parral and Las Cuevas be continued as day schools, that the Colegio Chihuahuense be continued as at present, with a possible enlargement of its boarding department and the addition of higher classes if deemed advisable by those in charge, and that the Instituto Corona be developed in Hermosillo in so far as may seem practicable, but without purchasing property at present.

Mr. Fritts was made superintendent of schools for the mission, with the understanding that he should unify the schools and systematize their work. In the relocating of missionaries, Mr. and Mrs. Fritts were designated to the Hermosillo station, Mr. and Mrs. Wright were retained at Chihuahua, Miss Long was continued as principal of Colegio Chihuahuense, Miss Smith was named as the principal of the Instituto Corona, while Dr. and Mrs. Howland were left in Mexico City, where he serves as the Board's representative in the Union Theological School, of which institution he has been put in charge. Pastors and preachers were designated to ten centers.

Mexico's Outlook

Reports indicate that the country of Mexico is slowly getting hold of itself, although there is a likelihood of much delay in the reëstablishment of the entire country. In many ways conditions are much better, even in the State of Chihuahua, than they have been. Missionaries have not been molested in any way, but the common people are without work, and losing hope and confidence in the present government. Prices are much higher than in the United States, and officials, high and low, are too often intent rather upon advancing their fortunes than upon maintaining justice or law. Discipline among the common soldiers is quite lax, but fear prevents complaint.

It is gratifying that our missionaries are thus able to go back to their

fields and to resume work, with influence unimpaired and with opportunity in many ways increased.

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SPAIN

In the Land of the Inquisition

A recent letter from Rev. Wayne H. Bowers, written from Bilbao, brings valued information concerning the progress of events in the kingdom of Spain. His comments on the political situation are noted in the editorial pages of this number. We are glad to reproduce here what he has to say on the more distinctly missionary aspects of affairs:—

"Next year will be the fiftieth anniversary of the beginnings of religious toleration in Spain. We have begun preparations to hold a congress in Madrid in October of 1918, if we can, large enough to attract attention generally. We have really little to show in numbers for these fifty years of effort. But the Protestant work, even aside from its strictly religious bearing, has yielded the 'by-product' of a deeper longing for true liberty, not only religious, but political and industrial as well. Thousands and thousands of persons sympathize with us, although they fear to join us openly. God grant they may come, if not now, in the future, after these terrible times are past!

"This year has seen an extension of our work into several villages, where the pastors have been trying to make visits with more or less regularity—at least such of them as are not too completely tied down with the system of requiring them to teach full time in the day schools, a system which we will never be able to change until we have money enough to employ new teachers to relieve them from such work. About a dozen villages are now receiving more or less regular visits, some every month, some four times a year or less; but, at least, we are trying to get this sort of work better organized.

"Last spring I went on several trips with one and another of the pastors, living right among the villagers, seeing some pretty rough conditions, to say nothing of eating some pretty rough meals, cooked in the ashes of big chimney places, among the cats and dogs and feet of the entire village populace! Then snowstorms, belated coaches, etc., combined to make it all interesting. I enjoyed my first real taste of it very much, and am determined to enlarge this branch of the work so far as is materially possible."

*

THE BALKANS

AFTER BOMBARDMENT, NEAR MÓNASTIR

From Our Station in Greece

A letter from Rev. J. Riggs Brewster, dated Salonica, Greece, July 10, reached the Board Rooms some six weeks later and supplied welcome details as to conditions at this station of the Balkan Mission. At the time of writing, Mr. and Mrs. Brewster were at the Thessalonica Agricultural and Industrial Institute, three miles south of the city itself. The letter says:—

"At our station meeting, held on July 4, here at the Farm, it was voted that Mrs. Brewster and I should go into the city for the coming year, to take charge of the day school there and to help in the Greek work, which

is growing very fast. The immediate reasons for the change were the fact that the work among the Bulgarian prisoners in the prison camps about Salonica is growing so, and presenting such open doors for Christian work, preaching, distributing tracts, and selling Bibles, Gospels, etc., that it was felt necessary to reënforce Mr. Cooper there and in the school which he has been carrying on successfully for the past three years.

"Meetings at the school here are held every Sunday afternoon for the British soldiers of the near-by camps, and sometimes we have from fifty to sixty, to all of whom tea is served after the meeting. These services are led usually by some chaplain or Christian speaker from the camps, or by one of the missionaries. Then, in the evening, an outdoor prayer meeting is held, at which the men are very free in speaking, praying, and singing.

"A Salvation Army group is holding weekly services in the mission chapel, in the city, every Sunday night. The regular Bulgarian and Greek Sunday schools and services are well attended, and the work among the refugees is still being successfully carried on. The war is bringing its blessings to Salonica, as well as its perplexities.

"Miss Matthews is still in Monastir, and none of us have thus far been able to go and visit her. The city is still being bombarded; only last week a bomb hit the annex of the school and did considerable damage to house and furniture. We cannot say Miss Matthews is not in danger, for she is probably in one of the most dangerous localities of any American Board missionary in the world. She is wonderfully brave, and faithful to her trust and her duty as she sees it.

"May God protect her and bring her to America again to tell the tale! If she will tell it as it has occurred, she will have the most interesting and compelling story that has been heard since the days of Miss Ellen Stone."

⚜

TURKEY

The Greeks to the Road

A letter from Trebizond, Russia, from Dr. L. S. Crawford, tells of the treatment being meted out to the Greeks in Ordou and its surrounding villages by the Turkish authorities, who established themselves in that city on the Black Sea after the arrival of the Russians drove them from Trebizond. Dr. Crawford speaks in deep gratitude for the deliverance the Russians brought to the Armenians who had been in hiding, and who came to Trebizond even from so far away as Harpoot, and were helped by the Armenian National Committee to get to friends and relatives in the Caucasus, or farther away.

Many of these refugees came by *kaique*—a sail or rowboat—from towns along the coast, paying from £20 to £30, and even as high as £60 or £80 apiece, for the journey of from two to six nights in an open boat, sometimes without food or water. But in every one of these *kaiques* came also Greeks from the coast towns, all of whom told of growing oppression by the Turkish authorities.

"Yet all were hoping and praying for better days to come," Dr. Crawford's letter reads, "until—and this is the story those latest escaped tell us—on Saturday, July 7, the following order came from army headquarters at Enderes: 'By noon, July 25, let no Greek man over sixteen and under fifty be found in Ordou. Send all such into the interior. As for the families, we will send further orders later.'

"Our city is in mourning—we for our beloved people, our large congregation; our neighbor and friend the Greek bishop and all the Greeks, for their several churches and their many relatives there."

⚜

From Erzroom, Russia

Some stations of the Board's Eastern Turkey Mission are now located

in Russia, and the missionaries speak in most cordial fashion of their relations with their new state authorities. A letter from Rev. Robert Stapleton, received September 29, is dated from Erzroom, Russia, and was written in the mission house, from which the Stapletons withdrew when they came to America for a few months late in 1916, and which had been in use during their absence by the government authorities.

Mr. Stapleton is evidently more than busy, but he seems to have adjusted his load in methodical fashion. He made the journey into Erzroom by rail this time—a great event—and began at once to distribute relief funds and to get in touch with people who had been under the influence of the missionaries in Erzroom and elsewhere in that region. He writes:—

"The services on Sunday are being well attended, and with other changes has come religious liberty, and so we have the second service held by Russian Protestant soldiers in their own language. They follow our two services.

"In Tiflis, a similar thing was also seen, in that a former service, in German, which had been given up during the war, was again begun the last two weeks that I was there. The pastor, Bedros, has become a leader in the relief work for the refugees, and is giving a great deal of his time to the distribution of money to the needy in the villages.

"In various parts of our field we hope to see our people again this year, and with them will come the call for help, as they have lost all but their land. Doubtless we will be in a way to help them establish their homes again, with their churches and schools. Some of these folk have been staying near the city of Tiflis, and when there, from time to time, I met them. It seems good to be back here again and doing something in this work of relief.

"Please do not forget the man to come and join us here in the work. Let him begin the study of the Russian language, as well as the Armenian and Turkish."

*

INDIA

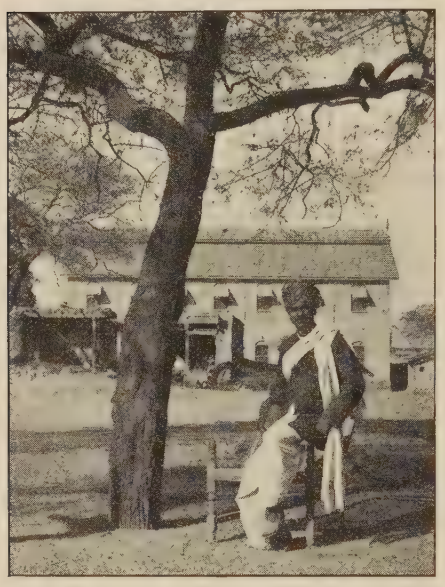
Turning Out Indian Ministers

There is nothing spectacular about a theological seminary—in any land. The job of training men for the ministry does not kindle popular enthusiasm. It is commonly regarded as a dry-as-dust business. The word "college" stirs the blood; the word "seminary" is apt to provoke an indulgent smile or an indifferent yawn. Yet the work of preparing men to go forth to preach the gospel in their own tongue, to minister to churches of their own people, to become leaders of their race in the things of the spirit, and to establish Christian ideals and life among those to whom it had seemed otherwise a foreign religion, is a work of unsurpassed importance in the evangelizing of the world, and one which angels might envy. There is nothing better to be done in this old world.

Evidently that is what Dr. Robert A. Hume, of Ahmednagar, thinks as he writes gratefully of what he has been permitted to do in the forty-three years since he joined the Marathi Mission, and as one of his first responsibilities organized the Ahmednagar Theological Seminary. It was begun January 1, 1878, and has been conducted steadily ever since. In it every present pastor, all the leading preachers and administrators of the mission, and the present three Indian professors of the seminary received their training. Beyond that a considerable number of the ministers and preachers in the other principal missions of Western India had here a part of their training.

The mission, recognizing the value of the work, and the urgent need of preparing leaders in greater numbers and of larger capacity for the growing church and the newly stirred spirit

of outreaching, has recently voted to enlarge the seminary and to extend its term of study from three years to four years, and from about five months in each year to nine months in a year. They propose that Dr.



A RECENT BRAHMAN CONVERT

Hume shall be released from some pressing duties, that he may be able to give more time to the seminary, and that the teaching staff shall be further strengthened.

This recognition of the seminary's high place in the mission outfit and of the importance of its task kindles anew Dr. Hume's enthusiasm and devotion. He proposes to buckle down to the work with fresh determination. Like the war horse, he sniffeth the battle afar off.

But he wonders—here is the practical difficulty that confronts him—how this expanding institution is to be financed. Hitherto it has been possible to appropriate for the use of the seminary from the general work funds of the mission but a fraction of the money needed for its support. Dr. Hume has had to raise the rest through special gifts from personal friends and friends of the work. With advancing years and added duties, he fears he cannot meet indefinitely this part of the seminary's problem, increased as it is by its enlarged plans. And the American Board treasury being already drawn upon to its limit, he cannot expect substantial relief thence. Like other missionaries, confronted with the burdens of success and feeling compelled by the need and opportunity to go on, he calls out to know if there are not some who will come to his relief, or not to his personal relief so much as to the relief of an urgent and important work.

CHINA

With the Chinese in France

A letter from Dr. James F. Cooper, "Somewhere in France," gives us a little more in detail than we had received last month the story of his journey from China to the French lines with the 3,300 Chinese in the battalion, a picture of which we reproduced. That photograph was taken in a camp which had formerly been a German silk works, but which made an excellent assembly place for the crowd. Dr. Cooper writes:—

"In addition to my own five nurses from Foochow, I picked up eight others as we sailed, giving me a staff of thirteen for the voyage across the Pacific. In addition to inoculating every man in the party twice with anti-typhoid vaccine, we had an average of six in the hospital daily, and treated about 125 daily at the dispensary for minor troubles. The liberal diet, lack of exercise, and rough sea caused most of the cases.

"In Vancouver, the tall buildings, electric cars, automobiles, fine streets, and other modern sights, filled the Chinese with wonder and admiration. We could not get them off the deck even long enough to eat. We crossed

Canada in five trains of fifteen cars each. I was given two Canadian doctors to assist me in getting my party across. I took the first, and put one on the third and one on the fifth trains, using my best nurses on the others. We had good naval convoy across the Atlantic. One of our ships was attacked by a submarine, which was beaten off, so we all landed safely in Liverpool. We stopped one night in 'Cæsar's Camp,' on the site where Cæsar's legions camped when they invaded England; and next day came on to France, to the 'Base Depot,' where all Chinese are sent for examination, classification, and outfitting, before being sent out in companies of 500 to the various places where their services are needed.

John Chinaman Makes Good

"I have been with the Chinese now long enough to get some impressions. I have mingled with them in their social life. I have mingled with them in their homes. I have met them in the classroom. I have gone to their homes to treat them in sickness. I have worshiped with them and, in fact, met them in most of their phases of existence, and the more I see and know of them the more I admire and love them.

"My friend John is making good in France. He is a rebuke to the slacker. No man loves his home more than he, yet he has crossed two oceans and a continent to help win a war in the interests of humanity. Many who scorn him sit at home on soft cushions, while he sleeps on the ground at night and works hard all day pushing ammunition to the front. He has been bombed, gassed, and wounded, but he is no quitter. He is enduring hardness as a good soldier. John helped the British win the South African war, and because of their experience at that time they have invited him to help in this greatest of all wars, and he responds nobly. He works long hours and is reliable and cheerful. Many of the 'Tommies' have their prejudices against the 'Chinks' at first, like others who do not know them; but that soon goes on mutual acquaintance, and you cannot say bad things about the 'Chink' to the Tommy who knows him. In other words, he is 'making good.' He is giving satisfaction and is liked by all, and I am proud to be associated with him here.

"I am at the Chinese General Hos-

CHINESE COOLIES ON WAY TO FRANCE

THE CHRISTIAN ENGLISH NIGHT SCHOOL OF THE SHAN CHIH ASSOCIATION, KOBE

pital. This is the big base hospital and has over one thousand beds. We have a staff of fifteen doctors, nearly all of whom have been missionaries to China and are serving for the duration of the war, when they expect to return to their fields. The hospital is built, equipped, and conducted exactly like those for the British soldiers."

JAPAN

A Chinese Christian Association in Kobe

A recent number of *Mission News* gives a description, written by Miss Nettie L. Rupert, of the Japan Mission, of a new Christian work for the young Chinese men of Kobe. These young men had recently invited twenty or more of their English and American friends to their clubrooms to attend the exercises of the formal opening of the Shan Chih (Noble Purpose) Association. As the name implies, the association aims to inspire young men with a noble purpose in life. Already the membership is ninety-seven. They meet once a month for a social meeting, and every Sunday evening there is an English Bible class.

A branch of the association is the Christian English Night School, which now enrolls sixty-five students, divided into three classes, according to their knowledge of English. There are four half-hour periods, the second of which is devoted each evening to a chapel service, when the Bible talk is interpreted. In addition to the chapel service three periods each week are devoted to systematic Bible study, and one of these is led by an earnest young Christian business man, an English Jew, who was converted last summer.

The faculty of this school is quite an international, as well as interdenominational group, consisting of five Englishmen, six Americans, and two Chinese, and representing many shades of Christian belief, but one Lord, one Spirit, and one Faith. Thus we are united in spirit, working for the upbuilding of the Kingdom of God among the 3,000 Chinese of Kobe, for whom no definite Christian work has yet been done.

The association was fortunate in securing the services of Mr. Tong, from the Canton Christian College. He is a capable teacher and an earnest

Christian, who has already won the respect and the hearts of his students. The organization grew out of an English Bible class of eleven members. For about six months these young men had regularly attended three Bible classes every Sunday; Mr. Oxford's in the morning, Mr. Stanford's in the afternoon, and Miss Morton's in the evening. The founder and the leading spirit of the class was Mr. W. M. Cheng.

In May, 1914, he entered Palmore Institute, not for English, which he felt that he could get along without, but for something more valuable. The thought had come to him, "Am I willing to be a man of usefulness or of failure, to be a curse to the world or a blessing to society?" Wishing to be a man of usefulness, he resolved to give up all bad habits, but often found himself powerless to carry out his resolution. The burning question was, "How can I get the power?"

Just then he read a book which said that religion taught man how to live, and provided him with the power of self-control. Being told by a friend that Palmore Institute was a mission school where Christianity was taught, he decided to enter that school the next evening. When tempted to give up the work because of difficulties arising from a meager knowledge of English, and a still more meager knowledge of Japanese, he remembered his purpose and remained. He became interested in the teachings of Christianity, and its power touched his heart.

Some months after entering the school he also became a member of two other Bible classes, to which he invited his friends, thus organizing the class of eleven members. Through the help of the school and of other friends he entered the Christian life, and was baptized in Kobe Union Church in October, 1915. Mindful of the help which he had received, he felt constrained to found the Shan Chih Association for the young Chinese men of Kobe.

THE PORTFOLIO

The Mightiest Peace Movement

The greatest events, as they affect the future of the human race, are not taking place on the battlefields of Europe.

The most powerful movement for universal peace is not emanating from the White House, nor from the capitals of the warring nations.

The strongest undergirding of democracy will not come from revolutions or any political changes made as an immediate effect of this war.

The most significant event of our time is almost unnoticed by the secular press.

The event which in a thousand years from now will stand out as the greatest event of our time, in its relation to the welfare of the common people, is the establishment of the Church in the mission fields of the world.

The most powerful force on earth today is the resurrection power of Jesus Christ, which is transforming the entire social, domestic, intellectual, physical, and religious life of the world.

The final safeguards of democracy will ultimately be found in those principles of justice, honesty, and righteousness which came to the shores of America embedded in the religious convictions of the Pilgrim Fathers.

We all believe in our country. We all stand ready to die, if need be, for our flag. But when the King of England is crowned in Westminster Abbey, the Archbishop of Canterbury places before him an orb, surmounted by a cross, and the king is reminded that far above all principalities and powers there is a King of Kings and a Lord of Lords.

In the midst of all of our national enthusiasms, in the midst of martial music and the marching of armies, in the midst of sorrow and suffering and death, in the midst of final triumph or defeat, let us remember that God is still in the heavens—that he controls the affairs of men and the destinies of nations, even as in the days of old; and that it was not a Cæsar upon his throne that had most to do with the affairs of the Roman Empire and all subsequent civilization, but a prisoner in chains who was sent up to the capital city, doubtless with a memorandum from the governor that here was a man insane upon the subject of religion—a petty trouble maker—a man who brought Christianity to Rome, and through Rome to Europe and England and America, and who is still making glad the waste places of the earth.

The missionary is still the humble ambassador of Jesus Christ, unrecognized for the most part by the rulers of the world. Missionary conferences are still crowded off the front page of the newspapers.

But foundations are being laid, and when the Prince of Peace becomes enthroned in the hearts of individuals the world over, then will world peace be a reality.

Let us spend our billions, if need be, to give the people a fair living chance, but let us also make those permanent investments in character building which endure forever.

By S. Earl Taylor.

WORLD BRIEFS

The death has been announced of the Sheik El Islam, Selim El-Bichri, president of the El-Azhar University at Cairo, the principal center of Moslem teaching in the world. He was ninety years old.

The *Missionary Survey* (Presbyterian) reports that the Japanese government in Korea has granted a charter for a Christian college at Seoul in which some of the restrictions formerly imposed on missionary work have been removed.

Something over a year ago a Hindu university was opened by Lord Hardinge at Benares, India. A few weeks later the Moslem University Committee decided in favor of an institution on similar lines. Because of the war, plans of the Indian government for residential universities at Dacca, at Patna, at Nagpur, and at Rangoon have had to be postponed. The Burma plan has been so modified as to make the Government College and the American Baptist College in Rangoon the nucleus of a small university especially suited to the needs of this province. The state of Mysore also wants its university, with the vernaculars Kanarese and Urdu compulsory throughout a three years' course.

Pyeng Yang, Korea, has recently been the seat of a series of revival meetings which were notable for their thorough preparation as well as for their large results. Over 1,100 Korean men were enrolled in the "preparedness" Bible classes; then a week of union prayer services was held in churches of the city.

At two P.M. every day during the week of revival meetings a workers' prayer meeting was held, and the workers, divided into eleven bands, went to every section of the city for house to house preaching, and to distribute specially prepared tracts. Of these, ten thousand were used daily, and one thousand big red posters in prominent places all over the city helped give the invitation to come and believe. There are one thousand Christian homes and shops among the ten thousand houses of Pyeng Yang, and nearly every one of these displayed a paper lantern at night with invitations to "believe in Jesus" written upon it, so that the "Jesus doctrine" for the time being was thrust into even more prominent notice than the cigarette advertising, which usually holds the field in that city. Huge parades of Christian men and boys with bands and banners, songs and shouted invitations to "Yei-su mit-oo-si-o" (believe in Jesus), marched through the city on two separate days. Every morning at six-thirty the church bells pealed forth their invitation to rise and join in prayer for the city. Every praying home sang "Hover o'er Me, Holy Spirit," so that thousands of non-Christians roused themselves for the day's work to the notes of this hymn. By the close of the week 2,000 people had signified their desire to become Christians and were immediately enrolled in Bible classes.

THE CHRONICLE

Arrivals in this Country

October 10. In New York, Mr. Charles F. Ranney and Mrs. Etta D. Marden, of Constantinople; Mrs. Samuel L. Caldwell and three children, of Smyrna, Western Turkey Mission; Miss Lucile Foreman, of Aintab, and Miss Elizabeth S. Webb, of Adana, Central Turkey Mission; Miss Myrtle O. Shane and Miss Grisell M. McLaren, of Harpoot, Eastern Turkey Mission.

Arrivals on the Field

July 12. In Mt. Silinda, Rhodesia, South Africa, Mr. and Mrs. Arlen R. Mather, joining the mission.

September 8. In Yokohama, Japan, Miss Edith E. Husted, joining the mission.

September 11. In Yokohama, Japan, Rev. and Mrs. Morton D. Dunning and children, returning from furlough.

September 15. In Yokohama, Japan, Miss Sarah M. Field, joining the mission.

September 15. In Hermosillo, Mexico, Miss Lora F. Smith and Miss Jessie Bissell, returning to the mission.

September 20. In Hermosillo, Mexico, Mr. and Mrs. Louis B. Fritts, returning to the mission.

Deaths

October 3. In Northampton, Mass., Charles Trowbridge, son of Rev. and Mrs. Charles T. Riggs, of Constantinople, Western Turkey Mission, aged thirteen years.

Births

August 15. In Erivan, Russia, to Rev. and Mrs. Harrison A. Maynard, formerly of Van, Turkey, a son, John.

DONATIONS RECEIVED IN SEPTEMBER

NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT

Maine

Bangor, All Souls Cong. ch., toward support of missionary, 150; Hammond-st. Cong. ch., of which 75 toward support of missionary, 176.86,	326 86	
Camden, Mrs. M. Blanche Rich,	2 00	
North Waterford, 2d Cong. ch.	7 00	
Portland, State-st. Cong. ch., for work of Rev. R. A. Hume,	206 17	
South Bridgton, Cong. ch.	10 00	
Turner, Cong. ch., of which 5 from Rev. Frederick Newport and 20 from Mrs. Elizabeth True,	25 00	
Waterford, 1st Cong. ch.	47 00	
Wilton, Cong. ch.	36 00	
York Beach, Friend,	10 00	670 03

New Hampshire

Acworth, Cong. ch.	7 00	
Alstead, 1st Cong. ch.	9 70	
Barnstead, Henrietta B. Hoitt,	17 50	
Brookline, Cong. ch.	6 00	
Chichester, Cong. ch.	20 00	
Epsom, Union Cong. ch.	5 50	
Francestown, Cong. ch.	20 00	
Hillsboro, Smith Memorial Cong. ch., of which 100 toward support Rev. C. L. Storrs,	104 00	
Lee, Cong. ch., Aux.	5 00	
Littleton, Cong. ch., Mrs. B. F. Page,	1 00	
Orford, West Cong. ch.	16 00	
Wakefield, 1st Cong. ch.	16 50	228 20
Legacies. — Nashua, Mrs. Mary A. B. Moore, add'l,		18 00
		246 20

Vermont

Bennington, 2d Cong. ch., 45.11; 1st Cong. ch., 5,	50 11	
Dorset, Cong. ch.	5 00	
Fair Haven, 1st Cong. ch., toward support Rev. E. A. Yarrow,	25 00	
Georgia, Cong. ch.	5 00	
Lyndonville, Cong. ch.	68 50	
Norwich, Cong. ch.	20 00	
St. Johnsbury, Rev. Charles H. Morse,	3 00	
Shoreham, 1st Cong. ch.	57 92	
Woodstock, Friend,	1 00	
———, Woman's Assn. of the State of Vermont, through Rev. S. R. Harlow,	21 00	256 53

Massachusetts

Barre, Cong. ch., Mr. Popplestone,	1 00	
Boston, Clarendon Cong. ch. (Hyde Park), 8; Rev. S. R. Harlow, 7; Mrs. F. W. Stearns, in behalf of her mother, 100; Friend, 200,	315 00	
Braintree, South Cong. ch.	6 00	
Cambridge, Pilgrim Cong. ch., 61; North Cong. ch., 50,	111 00	
Dalton, William Murray Crane,	100 00	
Dennis, Union Cong. ch.	21 00	
East Bridgewater, Union Cong. ch.	20 00	
East Northfield, Northfield Seminary Church Union,	75 00	
Feeding Hills, Cong. ch.	9 00	
Fitchburg, Rollstone Cong. ch.	63 06	
Gilbertville, Trin. Cong. ch.	71 03	
Greenfield, 2d Cong. ch., toward support Rev. A. F. Christofersen,	125 00	
Greenwich, Cong. ch.	10 57	
Hardwick, Cong. ch.	16 00	
Haverhill, North Cong. ch., 100; Center Cong. ch., 47.52; Riverside Memorial Cong. ch., 20,	167 52	
Hingham, J. Wilmon Brewer, for Battalagundu,	4 00	
Lancaster, Miss M. B. S. Bailey,	2 00	
Leverett, Cong. ch.	16 32	
Lexington, Edwin F. Fobes,	100 00	
Lincoln, Cong. ch.	258 75	
Lowell, Friend,	10 00	
Merrimac, Cong. ch.	3 29	
Miller's Falls, Cong. ch.	5 00	
Monson, Cong. ch.	126 70	
Newbury, 1st Cong. ch.	34 03	
Newburyport, Central Cong. ch., toward support Dr. E. L. Bliss, 100; E. W. Mace, 5,	105 00	
Newton, Eliot Cong. ch.	190 00	
North Carver, Cong. ch.	10 00	
Northampton, Edwards Cong. ch., 136.80; 1st Cong. ch., toward support Dr. and Mrs. F. F. Tucker, 67; Mrs. Emily Hitchcock Terry, 5,	208 80	
Northboro, Cong. ch., Cora Small,	10 00	
Northbridge, Rockdale Aux.	23 16	

Northfield, Trin. Cong. ch., toward support W. C. Atkins, 19 00
Oakham, Cong. ch. 10 00
Pepperell, Mary M. Pond, 1 00
Richmond, Rev. William M. Crane, toward support Rev. E. L. Nolting, 166 67
Rockland, 1st Cong. ch. 20 57
Salem, Tab. Cong. ch. 10 00
Sharon, 1st Cong. ch. 32 34
Sheffield, Cong. ch. 32 50
Sherborn, Cong. ch. 10 00
South Hadley, Cong. ch., Hannah Noble, 3 00
Southwick, Cong. ch. 41 00
Springfield, Louis F. Giroux. 3 00
Taunton, Trin. Cong. ch., 156; Charles M. Rhodes, 50, 206 00
Warren, Cong. ch. 61 32
Webster, 1st Cong. ch. 48 75
Wellesley Hills, Cong. ch., Friend, 25 00
West Springfield, 1st Cong. ch. 102 00
Weymouth & Braintree, Union Cong. ch. 37 50
Woburn, Montvale Cong. ch., Rev. Wolcott Calkins, 10 00
Worcester, Bethany Cong. ch., 18; Old South Cong. ch., M. Rosalie and Ella C. Goddard, 5, 23 00
———, Essex North Assn. 22 56
———, Friends, 20 00—3,123 44
Legacies.—Boston, Betsey R. Lang, by Frank H. Wiggin, Trustee, add'l, 16 00
Worcester, Harriet Wheeler Damon, add'l, 9 50—25 50
3,148 94

Rhode Island

Chepachet, Cong. ch. 10 00
Pawtucket, Park-pl. Cong. ch., 201; Henry G. Thresher, 20, 221 00
Providence, Free Evan. Cong. ch. 16 46—247 46
Legacies.—Pawtucket, M. T. Kinyon, by Miss N. D. Kinyon, 200 00
447 46

Young People's Societies

New Hampshire.—Hillsboro, Smith Memorial Y. P. S. C. E., 6; Wilton, 2d Y. P. S. C. E., for Shaowu, 10, 16 00
Vermont. — Greensboro, Y. P. S. C. E., 10; Morrisville, Y. P. S. C. E., 7.50, 17 50
Massachusetts. — Dudley, Y. P. S. C. E., for Inghok, 10; Lawrence, South Y. P. S. C. E., for Shaowu, 13; Lowell, Eliot Y. P. S. C. E., for Shaowu, 5; Lynn, Christian Endeavor Union, 1.60; Watertown, Phillips Y. P. S. C. E., 20, 49 60
83 10

Sunday Schools

Maine.—Winthrop, Cong. Sab. sch. 5 00
New Hampshire.— Hillsboro, Smith Memorial Cong. Sab. sch. 2 00
Vermont.—Woodstock, Cong. Sab. sch. 9 26
Massachusetts.—Miller's Falls, Cong. Sab. sch., for Paotingfu, 5; Newburyport, Central Cong. Sab. sch., Jun. Dept., toward support Dr. E. L. Bliss, 6; Orange, Central Cong. Sab. sch., for Shaowu, 30; Tyngsboro, Cong. Sab. sch., 3.50, 44 50
60 76

MIDDLE DISTRICT

Connecticut

Bridgeport, Black Rock Cong. ch., 61.17; People's Presb. ch., Allen I. Olmstead, 3, 64 17
Cornwall, 2d Cong. ch., of which 34.33 for Tehchow, 39 58
Eastford, Cong. ch. 23 85
East Hampton, Cong. ch., Mrs. George F. Jones, 1 00
East Haven, Cong. ch. 65 00
Hartford, 1st ch. of Christ, 212.25; Rev. R. W. Barstow, 10; Charles P. Cooley, 25; Grace C. Strong, 10; A. M. M., 100, 357 25
Liberty Hill, Cong. ch. 11 63
Meriden, Friend, 2 00
Naugatuck, Cong. ch., Alice F. Stillson, 5 00
New Britain, 1st ch. of Christ, of which 10 from Member, 610 00
New Canaan, Cong. ch. 75 14
New Haven, Amy Fowler, 5 00
North Woodstock, Cong. ch. 14 90
Salisbury, Cong. ch. 12 53
Stamford, Long Ridge Cong. ch. 4 00
Stonington, 2d Cong. ch. 22 55
Wallingford, Mrs. John B. Doolittle, 2 00
Watertown, 1st Cong. ch. 78 83
Westchester, Cong. ch. 6 30
Winchester, Cong. ch. 16 80
Woodstock, 1st Cong. ch. 30 24—1,447 77
Less.—Meriden, 1st Cong. ch., refunded part of entry in October *Herald*, 50
1,447 27
Legacies. — Washington, Walter Burnham, add'l, 40 50
1,487 77

New York

Blooming Grove, Cong. ch. 40 50
Brooklyn, Plymouth Cong. ch., toward support Rev. A. H. Smith, 668.84; William G. Creamer, 10, 678 84
Chappaqua, 1st Cong. ch. 10 00
Churchville, Union Cong. ch., of which 50 toward support Rev. and Mrs. G. G. Brown, 74 38
Greene, Mrs. William Kelly, 5 00
Mannsville, Cong. ch. 10 00
Miller Place, Martha H. Miller, 1 00
Newark Valley, Cong. ch., F. L. Reed, 10 00
New York, Mrs. Frederick T. Thompson, 100; Friend, 1, 101 00
Patchogue, 1st Cong. ch. 75 00
Schroon Lake, Cong. ch. 21 56
Syracuse, Good Will Cong. ch., for outfit of Rev. and Mrs. A. C. Wright, 150 40
Walton, 1st Cong. ch. 89 63
White Plains, Mrs. Emma R. Hubbard, 20 00
Yonkers, O. S. Doolittle, 25 00—1,312 31
Legacies. — Brooklyn, Charles A. Hull, add'l, 47 50
1,359 81

New Jersey

Chatham, Stanley Cong. ch., Rev. L. H. Seelye, 5 00
Grantwood, Cong. ch. 15 00
Newark, 1st Cong. Jube Memorial ch. 115 00—135 00

Pennsylvania

Lansdale, Mrs. J. D. Kutzner, 250 00
Lansford, Welsh Cong. ch. 8 00
Le Raysville, Daniel Davis, 7 00
Spring Creek, Cong. ch. 15 00—280 00

Ohio

Andover, Cong. ch. 13 00
Berea, Cong. ch., 12.05; John G. Matthews, 50, 62 05
Castalia, Cong. ch. 18 00
Chardon, Cong. ch. 10 00
Cincinnati, Plymouth Cong. ch. 12 00

Cleveland, Collinwood Cong. ch., 23.20; Euclid-av. Cong. ch., Mrs. E. G. Rust, 10; Mizpah Cong. ch., 4, 37 20
Columbus Grove, Friend, 1 00
Coolville, Cong. ch. 2 00
Edinburg, Cong. ch. 17 41
Florence, Cong. ch. 5 35
Geneva, Cong. ch. 29 10
Gomer, Cong. ch. 30 00
Greenwich, Cong. ch. 1 40
Huntsburg, Cong. ch. 7 92
Kirtland, Cong. ch. 7 75
Oberlin, 2d Cong. ch., of which 1 from N. H. Grover and 50 from Friend, 51 00
Springfield, Lagonda-av. Cong. ch. 20 00
Toledo, Washington-st. Cong. ch. 51 96—— 377 14

Maryland

Baltimore, T. B. Lamoreux, 10 00

West Virginia

Ceredo, Cong. ch. 8 00

North Carolina

Beaufort, Cong. ch. 1 15
Dudley, Cong. ch. 15
Mary's Grove, Cong. ch. 1 03
McLeansville, Cong. ch. 1 61
Melville, Cong. ch. 46—— 4 40

Florida

Key West, Cong. ch. 10 00

Young People's Societies

Connecticut.—Milford, Plymouth Y. P. S. C. E. 7 13
New York.—Brooklyn, Mapleton Park Y. P. S. C. E. 10 00
Pennsylvania.—Aaronsburg, Y. P. S. C. E. 10 00
27 13

Sunday Schools

Connecticut. — Norwalk, Cong. Sab. sch., The Pathmaker's Class, for Sholapur, 2 50
New Jersey.—Jersey City, Waverly Cong. Sab. sch., Miss. Class, for Shaowu, 10; Lindenwold, Cong. Sab. sch., 6.07; Westfield, Cong. Sab. sch., for Mt. Silinda, 30, 46 07
Ohio. — Cleveland, Glenville Cong. Sab. sch. 6 18
Florida. — Citrus Center, Union Bible School, 3 58
58 33

INTERIOR DISTRICT

Alabama

Birmingham, Independent Presb. ch., Woman's Soc. 12 00

Louisiana

Kinder, St. Peter's Cong. ch. 9 00

Texas

Dallas, Central Cong. ch., A. E. Ricker, 5 00

Indiana

Michigan City, 1st Cong. ch., A. H. Miller, 3 00

Illinois

Brimfield, Cong. ch. 40 00
Buda, Mrs. J. B. Stewart, 25 00
Chicago, Park Manor Cong. ch., 10; University Cong. ch., Lester Curtis, 10; Leavitt-st. Cong. ch., 4.65, 24 65
Emington, Mrs. Luther Clark, 5 00
Geneseo, H. W. Pritchard, 1 00
La Grange, Lyonsville Cong. ch. 10 50
La Harpe, Union Cong. ch. 30 00
Naperville, C. F. Rife, 5 00
Oak Park, 2d Cong. ch., toward support Rev. and Mrs. C. A. Nelson, 500 00
Paxton, Cong. ch. 12 69
Whiteflock, Cong. ch. 10 00
Winnebago, Cong. ch., Miss. Soc. 5 00—— 668 84

Michigan

Bangor, West Cong. ch. 5 00
Columbus, Cong. ch. 24 35
Drummond, George A. Strickland, 10 00
Ludington, 1st Cong. ch., H. L. Haskell, 25 00
Muskegon, Jackson-st. Cong. ch. 2 00
Three Oaks, Cong. ch., E. H. Warren, 100; E. H. Warren, 100, 200 00
Ypsilanti, Cong. ch. 25 00—— 291 35

Wisconsin

Ashland, 1st Cong. ch. 22 00
Baraboo, Cong. ch. 10 00
Beloit, Gridley Cong. ch. 12 00
Earl, Cong. ch. 2 00
La Crosse, 1st Cong. ch. 75 00
Mellen, Union Cong. ch. 5 00
Spring Valley, Cong. ch. 34 00
Wauwatosa, Cong. ch. 165 00—— 325 00

Minnesota

Ada, Cong. ch. 10 00
Beard, Cong. ch. 1 00
Big Lake, Cong. ch. 5 80
Birchdale, Cong. ch. 3 80
Brainerd, 1st Cong. ch. 5 00
Center Chain, Cong. ch. 4 90
Cook, Cong. ch. 2 00
Cottage Grove, Cong. ch. 60
Culdrum, Cong. ch. 2 60
Detroit, Cong. ch. 78
Dodge Center, Cong. ch. 60
Duluth, Pilgrim Cong. ch. 16 00
Elk River, Cong. ch. 6 97
Fairmont, Cong. ch. 12 22
Granite Falls, Cong. ch. 6 60
Lake City, Swed. Cong. ch., 3.75; 1st Cong. ch., 2.43, 6 18
Mantorville, Cong. ch. 4 20
Minneapolis, Lowry Hill Cong. ch., 17.37; 5th-av. Cong. ch., 14; Pilgrim Cong. ch., 13.31; Open Door Cong. ch., 12.40; Como-av. Cong. ch., 11; Lyndale Cong. ch., 7.14; Vine Cong. ch., .80, 76 02
North Branch, Cong. ch. 2 00
Northfield, Cong. ch., toward support Dr. P. T. Watson, 100 00
St. Paul, Olivet Cong. ch., 30; Mrs. Samuel B. Green, 5, 35 00
St. Paul Park, George S. Biscoe, 10 00
Sherburn, Cong. ch. 10 00
Wadena, Cong. ch. 4 05
Worthington, Cong. ch. 8 40—— 334 72

Iowa

Anita, Cong. ch. 27 00
Belmond, Cong. ch. 23 35
Cedar Rapids, 1st Cong. ch. 49 50
Chester, Cong. ch. 5 43
Clarion, 1st Cong. ch. 20 00
Davenport, Berea Cong. ch. 7 98
Elkader, Cong. ch. 10 00
Iowa City, Cong. ch. 33 00
Monona, Cong. ch. 9 00
Onawa, 1st Cong. ch., Henry C. Fraham, 5 00
Ottumwa, 1st Cong. ch. 40 50
Perry, Cong. ch. 8 75
Victor, C. J. Rafensperger, 1 00
Waucoma, Cong. ch. 10 00
Webster City, 1st Cong. ch. 38 50—— 289 01

Missouri

Kidder, Cong. ch. 8 00
New Cambria, Cong. ch. 14 00
St. Louis, Compton Hill Cong. ch., H. Hunter, for Sirur, 25; Reberpl. Cong. ch., of which 3 from Woman's Miss. Soc. and 5 from William Ford, 8, 33 00
Sedalia, 1st Cong. ch., 15; 2d Cong. ch., 5, 20 00—— 75 00

North Dakota

Elbowoods, Rev. and Mrs. C. L. Hall, 8 00

Nebraska

Ashland, Cong. ch. 72 00
Clark, Rev. J. H. Kraemer, 2 00
Cowles, Cong. ch. 5 00
Hastings, Cong. ch. 14 00
Manley, Pheobe A. Coon, 2 00
Ogallala, Cong. ch. 2 85
Omaha, Plymouth Cong. ch. 22 00
Rising City, Cong. ch. 3 00
West Point, Cong. ch. 9 75
York, Cong. ch. 22 00—— 154 60

Kansas

Douglass, Cong. ch., J. A. Middlekauff, 50 00
Emporia, 1st Cong. ch., 75; Bethany Cong. ch., .25, 75 25
Fairview, Cong. ch. 8 00
Lawrence, Plymouth Cong. ch., 34.43; J. E. Todd, 10, 44 43
McPherson, Mrs. E. E. Shelley, 1 00
Newton, Cong. ch. 9 00
Paola, Plymouth Cong. ch. 17 50
Severy, Cong. ch. 4 00
Topeka, 1st Cong. ch. 40 00
Wakarusa Valley, Cong. ch. 12 00
Western Park, Cong. ch. 4 00—— 265 18

Montana

Plevna, 1st Cong. ch. 4 00

Wyoming

Douglas, Charles Breumer, 5 00

Colorado

Brush, Immanuel Ger. Cong. ch. 11 00
Cripple Creek, Cong. ch. 5 00—— 16 00

Young People's Societies

Illinois.—Chicago, Lakeview Y. P. S. C. E., for Mt. Silinda, 10; do., Burnside Y. P. S. C. E., for Mt. Silinda, 2; do., Missionary Study and Prayer Union of the Moody Bible Inst., for Harpoot, 12.50; Plainfield, Y. P. S. C. E., toward support A. R. Mather, 18, 42 50
Michigan.—Grand Rapids, 2d Y. P. S. C. E., for Mt. Silinda, 5; Old Mission, Y. P. S. C. E., 1.13, 6 13
48 63

Sunday Schools

Illinois.— Byron, Cong. Sab. sch., 9.03; Clifton, Cong. Sab. sch., 3.33; Plainfield, Cong. Sab. sch., 2.60, 14 96
Michigan. — Columbus, Cong. Sab. sch., 2.65; Old Mission, Cong. Sab. sch., 3.72, 6 37
Minnesota.—Dodge Center, Cong. Sab. sch., 5; Hasty, Pilgrim Cong. Sab. sch., 5.25, 10 25
Iowa.—Charles City, Cong. Sab. sch., Home Dept., 22; Iowa City, Cong. Sab. sch., 8.80, 30 80
Missouri.—Sedalia, 2d Cong. Sab. sch. 2 00
North Dakota. — Beulah, Friedens Cong. Sab. sch., for work among children in Africa, 1; Golden Valley, Hoffnungs Cong. Sab. sch., for work among children in Africa, 5.89, 6 89
Kansas. — Lawrence, Plymouth Cong. Sab. sch. 26 82
98 09

PACIFIC DISTRICT

Utah

Salt Lake City, Phillips Cong. ch., L. H. Page, for native worker, Madura, 11 00

Idaho

American Falls, Ger. Cong. chs. 6 00

Washington

Tacoma, Mrs. Denison Crary, 3 00
Less. — Washington Conference, entered in October *Herald*, 150 60

California

Eagle Rock, S. J. S., for work in Van, 5 00
Long Beach, A. J. Crose, 3 00
Los Angeles, John H. Fink, 1 00
San Francisco, 1st Cong. ch., Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Blaney, 100 00—— 109 00

Hawaii

Honolulu, Central Union ch., of which 100 from Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Atherton and 100 from Kate M. Atherton, 200; J. S. Emerson, 2.50, 202 50
Makawao, Mrs. H. P. Baldwin, 250 00—— 452 50

Young People's Societies

Washington.—Orchard Prairie, Y. P. S. C. E., of which 3.44 from Junior Soc., all for Shaowu, 7 50
California.—Adin, Y. P. S. C. E. 10 50
18 00

MISCELLANEOUS

Canada

Kingston, Grace Lyman, 2 65

FROM WOMAN'S BOARDS

From *Woman's Board of Missions*
Miss Sarah Louise Day, Boston, Treasurer

For sundry missions in part, 9,754 16
For missionaries in Western Turkey, 280 64
For medical expenses in Japan, 126 47
For buildings, Inanda, 12,700 00
For Davis Kindergarten, Foochow, 100 00
For playground for Davis Kindergarten, Foochow, 800 00
For housekeeping grant for missionary, Inanda, 75 00
For housekeeping grant for missionary, Foochow, 75 00
For tuition of Bible-woman, care Miss Abbie G. Chapin, 15 00
For enlarged accommodation for missionary, Japan, 200 00— 24,126 27

From *Woman's Board of Missions of the Interior*
Mrs. S. E. Hurlbut, Chicago, Illinois, Treasurer, 1,550 00
For Lucy Perry Noble Bible School Building Fund, 900 00— 2,450 00

From *Woman's Board of Missions for the Pacific*
Mrs. W. W. Ferrier, Berkeley, California, Treasurer, 250 00
26,826 27

Additional Donations for Special Objects

Maine.—Portland, State-st. Cong. ch., for work, care Rev. R. A. Hume, 168.83; York Beach, Friend, for free bed in hospital, care Dr. H. N. Kinnear, 15, 183 83

New Hampshire. — Concord, North Cong. ch., for work, care Rev. Charles L. Storrs, 5; ———, Friend, of which 350 for work, care Dr. F. F. Tucker, 150 for work, care Rev. Giles G. Brown, 100 for work, care Rev. M. S. Frame, and 130 for furnishing chapel, care do., 730, 735 00

Massachusetts. — Auburndale, Cong. Sab. sch., for kindergarten, care Miss Gertrude E. Chandler, 5; Holden, Cong. ch., Rev. George E. Cary, for DeForest Gymnasium Fund, care Miss Charlotte B. DeForest, 10; Lawrence, South Cong. Sab. sch., Chinese Dept., for work, care Rev. C. A. Nelson, 33; do., Mrs. D. W. Lord, 5, and Harriet C. Lord, 10, both for work, care Mrs. T. D. Christie, 15; Northampton, Harriet J. Kneeland, for hospital, care Dr. H. N. Kinnear, 5, 68 00

Connecticut. — East Hampton, Cong. Sab. sch., for pupil, care Miss Katie Wilcox, 8.50; Madison, Jno. J. Marsh, for hospital, care Dr. H. N. Kinnear, 1; Marlboro, Y. P. S. C. E., for work, care Rev. J. S. Porter, 10; New Haven, Center Cong. Sab. sch., for pupil, care Rev. J. S. Chandler, 25; do., Mrs. Thomas G. Bennett, for Central Boys' School, care Mrs. W. P. Elwood, 1,000; do., Simeon E. Baldwin, for the Ahmednagar Theological Seminary, care Rev. R. A. Hume, 100; Somersville, Y. P. S. C. E., through Rev. E. H. Smith, for student aid, care Dr. H. T. Whitney, 13.70; South Manchester, Henry K. Gerrish, for industrial work at Erivan, care Rev. E. A. Yarrow, 10; Southport, Frances Wakeman, for Central Boys' School, care Mrs. W. P. Elwood, 600; Suffield, Mrs. D. W. Goodale, for the J. P. Jones Memorial Building, care Rev. J. J. Banninga, 5; ———, Friend, for use of Mrs. W. P. Elwood, 230, 2,003 20

New York.—Antwerp, Mrs. W. S. Augsbury, for student aid, care Rev. Edward H. Smith, 10; Brooklyn, Marion L. Roberts, for Annie Tracy Riggs Hospital, 10; New York, Mrs. John S. Kennedy, for International College, care Rev. Alex. MacLachlan, 5,000; do., Jessie Holeman, for pupil, care Miss Anna B. Jones, 10; Perry Center, Y. P. S. C. E., for native pastor, care Rev. E. H. Smith, 50, 5,080 00

New Jersey. — Collingswood, Margaret F. Elwell, for student aid, care Rev. Edward H. Smith, 10; do., Robert Spealler, for pupil, care do., 10, 20 00

Pennsylvania. — Worcester, Schwenkfelder Sab. sch., for work, care Miss Flora K. Heebner, 31 33

Ohio. — Berea, Mrs. J. G. Matthews, for hospital, care Dr. and Mrs. H. N. Kinnear, 10; Columbus, Theodore Ely Hamilton, for work in Bitlis and to const. *himself*, H. M., 100; Marietta, 1st Cong. Sab. sch., Men's Bible Class, for school in Ceylon, 52; North Olmstead, O. A. Risk, for work, care Rev. F. E. Jeffery, 25; Oberlin, Oberlin-Shansi Memorial Association, for schools in Shansi, 1,600; do., Rev. A. H. Currier, for hospital, care Dr. H. N. Kinnear, 4; Toledo, Walter Cary, for DeForest Gymnasium Fund, care Miss Charlotte DeForest, 25; Unionville, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Morris, for work, care Dr. H. N. Kinnear, 5, 1,821 00

District of Columbia.—Washington, Albert J. Osgood, for work, care Dr. H. N. Kinnear, 10 00

Florida.—St. Petersburg, G. W. Cooper, for pupils, care Rev. W. C. Cooper, 100 00

Illinois.—Chicago, Grace Cong. Sab. sch., for native helper, care Rev. A. H. Clark, 18; Moline, 1st Y. P. S. C. E., for student, care Rev. C. L. Storrs, 12; Peoria, Miss M. H. Bradley, for use of Dr. and Mrs. H. N. Kinnear, 1.50, 31 50

Michigan. — Benzonia, Seven little girls, through Mrs. Lucetta McConnaughey, for work, care Miss Grace McConnaughey, 7 65

Minnesota.—Minneapolis, Edina Y. P. S. C. E., for Chinese student, care Rev. R. E. Chandler, 10; do., D. D. Webster, for native workers, care Mrs. M. M. Webster, 30, 40 00

Iowa.—Des Moines, Fannie J. Kingsbury, for native evangelist, care Rev. A. H. Clark, 300 00

Missouri.—St. Louis, Olive Branch Cong. Sab. sch., for school, care Mrs. L. Henry Gates, 26 00

Washington.—Seattle, R. D. Merrill, for Central Boys' School, care Mrs. W. P. Elwood, 50; do., A. H. Marsh, for pupil, care Dr. Charles W. Young, 10, 60 00

California. — Claremont, Cong. Sab. sch., for Bible-woman, care Rev. R. A. Hume, 9; Long Beach, Jane Robertson, for hospital, care Dr. H. N. Kinnear, 1; Sacramento, Mrs. Caroline Stephenson, for work, care Miss Emily McCallum, of which part toward support of pupil, 50, 60 00

Canada.—Montreal, American Presb. Sab. sch., Miss A. S. DeWitt's Class, for pupil, care Mrs. Giles G. Brown, 5 00

FROM WOMAN'S BOARDS

From *Woman's Board of Missions*
Miss Sarah Louise Day, Boston, Treasurer

For pupil, care Miss Sarah Stimpson,	10 00	
For Capron Hall School, care Miss Mary T. Noyes,	75 00	
For hospital, care Dr. Harriet E. Parker,	25 00	
For use of Miss Alice P. Adams,	65 00	175 00

From *Woman's Board of Missions of the Interior*
Mrs. S. E. Hurlbut, Chicago, Illinois, Treasurer

For Bible-woman, care Miss F. K. Bement,	18 05	
For work, care Miss M. J. Barrows,	1 00	
For cot, care Dr. P. T. Watson,	15 00	34 05

From *Woman's Board of Missions for the Pacific*
Mrs. W. W. Ferrier, Berkeley, California, Treasurer

For scholarships, care Mrs. W. P. Elwood,	30 00	
For equipment of new church, care Mrs. Thomas King,	10 00	
For use of Miss Annie T. Allen,	10 00	50 00

Income D. Willis James Foundation

For constructive work of sundry higher educational institutions for the year beginning July 1, 1917,	13,440 00	
For salary, president of Anatolia College,	500 00	
For tuition and traveling expenses, special students, Canton,	300 00	14,240 00

Income Higher Educational Work Endowment

For Union Theological Seminary, Mexico City,	566 10	
For Peking University,	900 00	1,466 10

Income St. Paul's Institute

For St. Paul's Institute,	100 00
	26,647 66
Donations received in September,	64,877 00
Legacies received in September,	331 50
	65,208 50

SURVEY OF THE FIELDS, 1916–1917

By JAMES L. BARTON, Foreign Secretary

INTRODUCTION

One may well recoil from the task of attempting to give even a fair suggestion of the wide-sweeping importance of the year's work of the American Board in a survey so limited as this must be. We must content ourselves with revealing but a few glimpses of the great Christian movements that are sweeping over our far-flung missions, and help you to catch a little of the spirit of triumph that animates our body of missionaries who at the front are advancing and holding the lines under their Commander, who was never defeated.

No part of the work of the Board has been free from taxing, and often almost unbearable, war conditions. Today, only our Missions in Spain and Mexico are not under the flag of a nation at war. The seas have been sown with peril and the land covered with unrest and disaster. Cable dispatches have been suppressed, mails censored and made uncertain, and all the world put into an unprecedented condition. And yet the work of missions has gone forward with full force, adapting itself to new conditions with surprising effectiveness. This has been especially true within the war areas, but no less true in other regions.

We will here first refer to the work of the regions more remote from the centers of conflict, concluding with the more acute regions within the lines of battle.

MEXICO

A year of political unrest and uncertainty, coupled with the adoption of a new Constitution by Carranza's Government and the reopening of the question of a new redistricting, in part, of the field occupied by us and the Southern Methodists, have together conspired to prevent the constructive advance we would have wished to make in Mexico. The Union Theological Seminary, in Mexico City, is in operation, with our Dr. Howland as president, while the coöperating Mission Boards are arranging the constitution by which a permanent foundation will be laid for its perpetuation. We are expecting Mexico will soon settle down to the development and pursuit of the arts of peace, when, under the new constitution granting absolute religious liberty, the work will then go on more strongly than ever. Mexico is weary of strife and conflict, and is looking with increasing favor and spirit of fraternity toward the United States. During all the disturbances of the year, the Mexican preachers have held faithfully to their task, and because of their devotion the work has not severely suffered. The missionary force is now back and at work. Our mission property has not suffered damage, nor have the missionaries lost prestige. The door is opening wide and we are entering in strength.

SPAIN

While Spain has been outside the war zone, it has not been wholly free from high prices, industrial and political unrest, and occasionally destructive riots. Missionaries and their work have been little disturbed, however. In no instance has there appeared indication of animosity against the missionaries, their schools, chapels, and Spanish co-workers; but quite the contrary. Even in the midst of it all special evangelistic services have been carried on by Mr. Bowers and his Spanish colleagues, while the Girls' School at Barcelona has been overcrowded with eager pupils.

TRANSFER OF GILBERT ISLANDS AND NAURU

After a visit to the Islands by representatives of the London Missionary Society, that Board has consented to take over all the work and responsibility for

the entire Gilbert Island group, including the Island of Nauru, recently annexed from Germany. This places the entire work of these Islands under the exclusive care of one Board, which unquestionably will be to the great advantage of every department. The London Missionary Society assumed all care and responsibility from the first of July of this year. The Prudential Committee of the American Board agreed to pay to the London Missionary Society, for the next five years, what the work in the Islands has cost the Board, upon the average, annually for the last five years.

The American Bible Society is just now putting through the press a complete Nauru Bible, translated by Mr. Delaporte and Tim Detudamo. A generous hymn book in the same language is upon the press of Bigelow & Main. These two books will put the church at Nauru upon a strong basis for the future.

THE MARSHALL ISLANDS

Correspondence between the Board and Mr. Maas and Miss Hoppin, upon the Marshall Islands, has been resumed. The Islands were visited during the year by a body of Japanese Christians, and it is expected, so long as Japan holds the Islands, that the Christians of Japan and especially the Kumi-ai churches will have increasing interest in the work in the group, and possibly later may take an active part in the missionary operations.

THE PHILIPPINES

Last year great hopes were expressed for our special and exclusive field of operation in the Philippines. Reports received during the last twelve months fully confirm the hopes then expressed, but in addition we have the testimony of two independent witnesses, Rev. Dwight Goddard and Rev. Frank S. Brewer, who visited Mindanao and gave the field and work careful and discriminating inspection. They report, as do our missionaries, a large territory and population, not only waiting for the preacher and religious teacher, but actually pleading for him. They report at least 400,000 Visayans, a large number of whom are practically Protestants, occupying the north shore of the island, and eagerly waiting to be organized into congregations and churches. Many recent converts from some of the northern islands are coming to our island, Mindanao, and need at once to be shepherded and set to work.

The two missionary families from the Gilbert Islands, Mr. and Mrs. Woodward and Mr. and Mrs. Channon, have been appointed to Mindanao, and the Woodwards are already there.

The wild tribes and the Moros look almost exclusively to us, while we halt for the want of an adequate force of missionaries, properly supported. Our loyalty to the flag, to say nothing of our allegiance to Jesus Christ, ought to arouse us to more aggressive action.

Secretary Bell is planning to visit this work during the coming winter.

JAPAN

The year in Japan has been a notable one for both the Doshisha and the Girls' College at Kobe. This has been the third and last year of the general evangelistic campaign, organized in 1913. For persistence of purpose, interdenominational unity, area covered, number of persons engaged as speakers and workers and as members of committees, this campaign stands unique in the history of evangelistic movements in any country. The campaign was in charge of a representative committee of Japanese ministers, laymen, and missionaries. Practically the whole empire has been covered. Many parts have been twice visited and some even more frequently. Also communions in sparsely settled regions, even the Loochoo Islands and Formosa, have not been overlooked; and the Japanese settlements in Korea, Manchuria, and China have felt the effect of this sweeping campaign. The aim has been to reach and strengthen every Christian community in the empire, and to make that community more effective in the work of propagating the gospel. It is reported that probably 90 per cent of the Christian force in Japan have

had some part in this campaign. It has been for the most part a voluntary service, there being but few paid laborers. The total cost of the entire campaign was about 51,000 yen, of which all but 19,000 were raised in Japan. It is too early to give the final figures of the results, but the reports made indicate that 3,232 meetings were held, with a total attendance of nearly 605,000, and from among this number 21,136 signed cards as inquirers. Special campaigns were carried on in the cities of Tokyo and Kyoto, at which some 6,000 inquirers were recorded.

In addition to the preaching in the special meetings held, a large amount of Christian literature was circulated and the Japanese papers gave liberal space to the Christian message; thus millions were reached who were not able to attend any of the meetings. The Kumi-ai leaders were among the first in promoting and pushing and standing by this evangelistic campaign from the beginning to the end.

The Prudential Committee expect to send a deputation to Japan next spring, at the earnest request of the Japan Mission. The mission desires counsel upon several important questions of policy and methods of work.

CHINA

It is no part of our task in this survey to discuss the political upheavals and revolutions which have been so prominent in China during the year. That great country, never conscious of a national spirit until well within this century, is attempting to find herself. The decision has been made to be self-governing, and the Chinese are now searching for the best way to achieve that end. We are witnessing the birth throes and the growing pains of a great republic that will be like no other republic on the face of all the earth.

This developing spirit in China has led to a recognition of self-conscious strength, not only in the life of the nation, but in the life of the Christian Church. The Chinese Christians are assuming new responsibilities and exhibiting a correspondingly new life. The American Board missions in China, and especially in North China, are actively taking the lead in sharing responsibility with their educated and trained Chinese colleagues for the direction and the government of the work of the mission. While this plan is now in its infancy, it is developing the resourcefulness of the Chinese, and is leading them to recognize the fact that the work of propagating Christianity among their people is a Chinese, not primarily an American, task. In this way Christianity in China is rapidly losing its distinction as a foreign religion, and is becoming indigenous to the soil, the thought, and the life of China.

No one can question the ability of the Chinese or their devotion, when once they have committed themselves, to the discipleship of Christ. At the same time, there is no little difficulty in passing responsibility so long borne by the missionaries over to native forces, and in seeing that they take the lead. But this movement is becoming marked in all parts of the country, and we have every reason to expect important results. It is stated that the unusual progress in South China, during the last few years, in the advance of Christianity is due, in no small measure, to the putting of more responsibility upon Chinese leaders.

Every department of missionary activity has been highly favored throughout this year. The political upheavals in Peking and the disturbances elsewhere have not seemed to affect the progress of the work. The one appeal that comes to the Board from China is not for physical protection, but for reënforcements and for support adequate to the ripening harvest. Nothing stands in the way of a phenomenal advance in all parts of that mighty country except our failure at home to respond to the call to enter in and possess the land.

During a week covering the last of January and the first of February of this year, a plan to mobilize the forces of the entire Christian Church of China was

put into operation. Evangelists and evangelistic leaders visited different Christian centers. Much stress was put upon intercession and enlisting the coöperation of the rank and file of the church membership. Each member, however humble, was asked to pledge himself for some special service and task during that one week. Christian literature was distributed; posters were displayed; relatives and neighbors were invited to Christian services and to the study of Christianity; preaching bands were formed and self-support stimulated. Thousands signed cards as inquirers and as candidates for Bible study. Plans are being made for carrying this work forward upon a permanent basis, looking to a more protracted and united effort for the present working year.

INDIA AND CEYLON

The great and venerable missions in India and Ceylon are facing conditions growing out of the war which call for serious consideration and positive action. The awakening self-consciousness of the native populations, the inevitable conclusions from recent events, will demand corresponding thought upon the part of Christian missions. Thousands of Indians are in Europe, Arabia, and Turkey, proving by service and sacrifice their worth to Great Britain in defense of the right against the wrong, and in the maintenance of British prestige upon land and sea.

Already they are beginning to question the justice of certain government practices, like the use of national funds for the support of Christian schools, and are making their point of view more plainly felt in the councils of state.

One of the hindrances to the establishment of self-supporting and self-directing Christian institutions in India has been the reluctance of native pastors and leaders to assume responsibility. The tendency has been to lean upon the missionary in these matters, as they have leaned upon the Englishman for direction in national affairs. We are now noting an increasing readiness to take and carry a larger measure of the burden, and in this we see a sign of great promise.

This tendency is especially welcomed as the mass movements towards Christianity multiply, and the missions in every part of India are confronted with the problem of dealing with people by the thousand who have broken, or are eager to break, with their ancestral religious conditions and to offer themselves for Christian instruction.

The three missions of the American Board are face to face with these problems and opportunities, and are well situated to deal with them effectively, if we can provide the recruits and the resources.

AFRICA

The war has affected almost every part of the great continent of Africa. Happily our own missions have not suffered to the same extent as the German missions or as the Presbyterian work in the Kameroon. Our three fields were outside the areas of actual conflict, although all have more or less felt the uncertainty as well as the high prices caused by war conditions.

In West Africa, the work of centralization and of construction has continued in spite of the war; while in Rhodesia, a new station upon the Portuguese side of the line has been opened and occupation begun. In Johannesburg, plans are maturing for an enlarged work among the tens of thousands of Zulu men who work in the mines. A friend has generously provided for the beginning of that work.

Every section of our African field shows unmistakable signs of growth. There are few, if any, missions of the Board that are calling more loudly for reënforcement, even to make up for losses in the ranks, and also for funds to permit entering upon advanced lines of work that are opening in many directions. All of our Africa missions are ready for steady growth, both in closer organization and in occupation of new areas.

RUSSIA

Throughout the centuries it would be impossible to find a religious revolution more sweeping and more significant than the one that has changed the Russian Church from the control of the state to a self-governing body. To this is added the proclamation of absolute religious liberty for all the people of Russia, established by the third article of Russia's new constitution. Russia hitherto has been fully as autocratic in matters of religion as she has been in politics. The Czar was the supreme head of the Church, and he alone had power to appoint the leaders in ecclesiastical matters. He or his chosen representatives presided at the great functions of the Church. Since the revolution the Church, in the person of its chosen representatives, has organized upon a democratic basis, and has made provision for election by the Church of the highest officials formerly appointed by the Czar.

This step proclaims religious freedom for 180,000,000 of the people of Russia, and gives the Church an opportunity to clear itself from political intrigue and to reëstablish itself upon a true spiritual foundation. The beginning has been most auspicious, and while time will be necessary to achieve the fullest results, we can have no doubt as to the outcome.

The American Board missionaries, who have been in Russia for more than a year, report only kindness and sympathetic coöperation from the Russian officials.

AUSTRIA

When Austria broke diplomatic relations with the United States, in May, it seemed wise to our Government to insist that our four American Board missionaries should come away with the Government's representatives. Dr. and Mrs. Clark and Mr. and Mrs. Porter had remained at their post in Prague until that time. It is an interesting fact that they had been unhampered in their work by the Austrian Government. They were evidently completely trusted by all parties, and that trust was not betrayed.

Mr. Porter was left free to tour the field as usual, and to minister to the physical and spiritual needs of the people. The call for Bibles and Testaments upon the part of soldiers and others was unprecedented. Tens of thousands of copies have been printed at Prague since the outbreak of the war, and yet the missionaries were not able to meet the persistent demand which came from Protestants and Catholics alike. The Protestants in the army are true to their faith, and reports come that some who are prisoners continue the proclamation of the gospel among their fellow-prisoners. While the Church in Austria is much depleted of its men, there is every evidence that by the fortunes of war the sustaining and comforting message of the gospel is being preached more widely than ever before since we began work in Austria.

THE BALKANS

Under this title we include Albania, Macedonia, and Bulgaria. This is still a storm area of Europe. Albania is held partly by Austria, partly by Italy, and partly by France. Few communications have come out of Bulgaria, but enough have come to convince us that the missionaries are not meeting with special hardships. The Bulgarians recognize their debt to the missionaries of the American Board, and trust to the neutrality and friendship of those who are among them.

In the midst of great peril, Miss Matthews voluntarily remained at Monastir when the Allies removed Mr. and Mrs. Clarke to Salonica. The city and even our mission premises have been bombarded and casualties have occurred in our own compound, but up to last reports Miss Matthews was staying by her women and children.

Extensive missionary activities have been going on at Salonica throughout the year. That large station not only has carried on crowded schools, but much time has been given to the large number of refugees who flocked into the city, and the missionaries have also kept closely in touch with the soldiers.

That part of Albania which is under French protection, of which Kortcha is the capital, through the Albanian governor, a warm friend of our work, has called for the opening of our school building at Kortcha. The Prudential Committee has authorized Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy to go there to reopen the station.

MISSIONARIES IN TURKEY

On the first of August there were forty-nine adults and ten children living in Turkey and connected with the work of the American Board. Some of these are British subjects, not permitted to come out under present conditions. Others have chosen to remain when given every opportunity to come at the time diplomatic relations were broken. These are located at thirteen centers in Constantinople, Asia Minor, and Northern Syria, and all are engaged in administering relief and in continuing some forms of missionary work. At the present time little direct correspondence is possible. Latest reports speak of the increasing friendliness of the Turkish officials, accompanied by the assurance that no harm will come to those who have remained. In many places the Turks expressed great sorrow that any missionaries were leaving. Those who have come out are unanimous in their belief that the great majority of the Turks themselves are in sympathy with the missionaries and their work, and desire to have them return. Many Turks have openly expressed their disapproval at the way non-Moslem subjects have been treated by the government.

WORK OF THE MISSIONARIES IN TURKEY

For the last year the chief work of the missionaries in Turkey has been the distribution of relief. Suffering among non-Moslems has been widespread and extreme. At every mission station and in near villages tens of thousands of absolutely destitute refugees are congregated. Since the war began, the Treasurer of the American Board has sent for relief purposes nearly $500,000, while the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief has sent to Turkey alone over $2,000,000. It is now forwarding to Constantinople for relief purposes among non-Moslems some $200,000 monthly. Of these funds, the missionaries and teachers in the American colleges have been the chief distributors. Soup kitchens and various forms of industrial relief are widely employed.

In Constantinople, Smyrna, Harpoot, Adana, and elsewhere, the schools have been unusually prosperous. In some stations children are gathered into orphanages, and women and girls are given protection and instruction.

In a few of the schools, the attendance of Moslems has been unprecedentedly large and interest correspondingly great. It would not be wise to publish now much that might be said upon this point. Suffice it to report, that all of those who have come out of Turkey during the past year are convinced that barriers between Moslems and Christians are permanently breaking down, and that in the future we are to witness a friendliness and a degree of coöperation with Moslems never yet experienced. When we recall the place Turkey has held in the Moslem world for the past five centuries, the significance of this fact can hardly be overestimated.

Many if not most of the chapels in the outstations are either occupied for military purposes or are destroyed. Most of the churches in the station cities are at present requisitioned for military hospitals. The same is true of the churches of the Gregorian, Greek, and Syrian communities. Only recently the church at Harpoot was returned to the Protestant body for purposes of public worship.

It may be that the Turks are preparing the way more thoroughly than they know for beginning a work among races and peoples hitherto hardly reached by our missionaries.

MISSIONARY HEROISM

At a recent meeting of the Prudential Committee, there were present several missionaries who had just landed from

Turkey, having left there at the earnest request of the United States Government, after diplomatic relations had been severed. One of the group within a few months had lost his only child and later his wife, from typhus. Another had lost her husband and she herself had been at death's door from the same dread disease. Beside her sat her three fatherless children. Another, a young mother with her babe less than two years old in her arms, had been separated from her husband in Turkey, when he was forced to undergo protracted and excruciating experiences until he died, alone, never having seen his child. These had all witnessed horrors which the public would not believe possible in this twentieth century, and had endured privations and faced perils known in part only to themselves. In the hour spent with the Prudential Committee, these heroines and heroes of the Cross made not the least allusion to any perils they had met or to hardships they had endured. With a calmness and devotion that stirred men's souls, they spoke of the work as they left it; of the relief carried on for the thousands of helpless refugees; but they dwelt especially upon the future, and the work to be done for the people of that sorrowing and desolated land. Repeatedly they used the phrase, "As soon as we can get back." In private conversation they all spoke of going back and of "reconstruction" and "opportunities." Not a pessimistic word was uttered by one of them, but all dwelt upon the reorganization for the future and upon the mighty hope and the grounds therefor with which they looked forward to a new era in that country.

This truly represents the spirit and purpose of the missionaries who have recently come out of that furnace of agony, many of whom bear in their bodies the marks of terrible experiences; but who, with stupendous Christian courage and an unshaken faith, speak only of the morning yet to dawn and of the new day in which they hope to serve.

There is a long roll of those who will never return to tell their story or to reveal their faith. Since the war began, seventeen have passed from scenes of destruction and death in Turkey to their eternal rest. Of these, ten died of typhus. When we remember that all could have come home at the outset had they so desired, we must recognize that these were voluntary offerings upon the altar of our God for the redemption of Turkey.

When Miss Graffam, alone at Sivas, heard that relief funds had stopped coming, she wrote: "These, my people, will all perish unless help comes to them from without. No matter what happens, I will remain with them and we will die together."

Mrs. Atkinson, at Harpoot, continued to supervise the medical work after Dr. Atkinson died of the typhus. A large number of Armenian men and women were taken into the hospital as employees, to save them from deportation and death. The Moslem governor, a man with power of life and death over the people of the country, suddenly seized some twenty of these and put them into prison, preparatory to their deportation and death. Mrs. Atkinson, a frail little woman, went in person to the governor and pleaded for "her people." He sternly, peremptorily, and impatiently refused. Again she urged, and again he gruffly denied her request. Finally he said to her: "You see what is happening constantly to people all about you. I should think you would be afraid to importune and annoy me in this way, lest something terrible should happen to you." The missionary drew herself up to her full height and replied, "Your Excellency, I fear nothing but sin." Her reply seemed to stagger the man of blood and iron. He paced the floor in silence, apparently greatly moved. Then he turned to Mrs. Atkinson and said, "You shall have your people." They were returned to the hospital.

Mrs. Leslie, with her little fatherless babe, returned this spring to Oorfa, where her husband had suffered trials and experiences too great for human endurance; and there, where his broken body lay buried, for months she went in and out among those stricken people—an angel of love and light.

Miss Vaughan, at Hadjin, who has not seen the face of a fellow-missionary for nearly two years, sends in almost every message the declaration that she is just where the Lord wants her to be, and is doing the work she knows He wants her to do, and urges that no effort be made to bring her away.

The story of individual cases of heroic devotion might be indefinitely prolonged. Every missionary remaining in Turkey since the outbreak of the war has faced severe privations and in all cases direct personal peril from deadly epidemics.

Moslems have noted these cases of self-forgetful devotion in the name of Christ, and have learned therefrom more of the true spirit of Christianity than years of oral preaching could have taught them. The foundation for a mighty work for the Moslems has been laid by the heroic devotion of the men and women who have so devotedly represented the Christianity of the West among the suffering and dying peoples of Turkey.

EFFECT OF WAR ON MISSIONS

When this war is over, we shall face a different Asiatic world than that of three years ago. Asia is moving more rapidly now, and has made more progress towards internationalism since the war began, than in the preceding ten centuries. Japan has come into the complete sisterhood of nations, and as such is bearing her share of the war's burden. She is the best supporter of law and order and of friendly international relations among all of the Asiatic peoples. Tens of thousands of Chinese are already in France and have been for months, while many more are upon the way to assist in the struggle for democracy and the rights of the smaller nations against self-centered absolutism. The great old empire of China, by revolution and counter-revolution and by active participation in the greatest war of history, is rapidly finding herself and becoming conscious of her man power and of her undeveloped resources. India is also experiencing fundamental changes in her point of view and her sense of native power. After marching and fighting and dying side by side and upon equal terms with those who for a century have been recognized as her masters, and all for the preservation of liberty for India as well as for the world, the great Indian populations will be eager for and ready to appreciate a larger degree of self-government. This has been promised them by England. The missionary forces in India will, in the future, deal more directly than hitherto with the Indian himself, and must needs take more into consideration his religious prejudices and traditions. One of the first practical questions to arise out of these new conditions is that of the insertion of the "conscience clause" in the educational laws of India. This law, if passed, will make the teaching of any religion in schools, aided by government grants, impossible, except as the parents of the pupils may elect. As most mission schools in India are now receiving large annual government grants, the question is a very practical one to Mission Boards.

Multitudes of Asiatics who have, for the first time, become widely separated from their homes and country and had protracted experiences in other lands, have observed that their ancestral civilization is not suited to a world citizenship, and that their religion falls far short of meeting the requirements of the new world relations.

We welcome, therefore, this awakening of the East. It forecasts a wholesome and beneficent intellectual, moral, and religious as well as political evolution. The Christian Church would not have Eastern peoples held in ignorance and seclusion in order that they might remain subservient. Any awakening of the mind and spirit betokens life and power. Such a movement never fails to open new doors of approach, to offer new fields for action, and to insure a vastly larger measure of intelligent native leadership. This mighty movement throughout Asia, which already is becoming manifest, but which later will constitute little less than a revolution, demands of the Church new and unprecedented contributions of men

and money to convert what might be a menace into a Christian triumph.

CONCLUSION

We venture the statement that in no year have the missionaries of the American Board been called upon to meet more unprecedented situations than during the year under review.

The significance of it all does not lie so much in the war conditions as in those other deeper and more fundamental movements that, if properly directed, will mean so much for the future.

Twelve hundred millions of the population of this war-swept earth are fighting to make the world safe for democracy. When the shouting and fighting cease, then the Christian Church must enter upon the larger and more significant task, to make democracy safe for the world. The spirit of democracy is dominating the thinking of the peoples of Japan, China, India, Africa, Turkey, and, in fact, of every nation and race on earth. There is nothing that can check the spread of the idea that the power of the ruler must be obtained from the will of the governed. We are witnessing today the rapid rise of the supremacy of the will of the common people in the control of the affairs of society and of state. A democracy that is animated by unworthy ambitions, jealousy, greed, unholy passion, and the spirit of inhumanity, will be as great if not a greater menace to the world than the most absolute autocracy.

No democracy can be worthy a permanent place in the sisterhood of democracies that does not base the principle and motives underlying its national life upon the teachings of Jesus Christ as set forth in his Gospels. Education alone can never make democracy safe, nor can science, art, or commerce. These without philanthropy, the spirit of service, and a passion for righteousness may constitute a menace, black with peril.

We in the work of foreign missions are planting in the heart of the nations, moving rapidly towards a democratic goal, that which alone can make a nation true and strong and great, and that will guarantee to the world a day of universal peace and good will.

Foreign mission administrators and supporters have not yet got the vision of the length and breadth, the height and depth, of the work in which we are engaged. We have looked upon foreign missions as a cause to be supported by the fragment that remained, and not as the real business of the followers of the Church. We have contributed to this cause something of our surplus, but few indeed have felt the importance of the work sufficiently to draw upon their capital. We are today confronting a situation which demands not only the unreserved devotion of life far in excess of anything before witnessed in the cause of missions, but the consecration of money far beyond anything hitherto estimated.

At this time it is not a question as to whether the great East shall advance into a new life, but it is a question as to the direction in which that advance shall be made. The Church itself, and the missionary societies which represent the Church, must bear the responsibility for shaping the moral, social, national, and religious trend of the great Asiatic and African world. We of the Board rejoice in what has been accomplished in the line of contributions during the last year, and well we may. And yet, this does not meet by at least 100 per cent the demands which will come upon the Board and are already coming. Not only national crises are facing the world, but religious crises, and the American Board's share in this responsibility calls for at least a million dollars a year advance, for several years to come, over present receipts. The Methodist body is calling for eight million dollars a year for the next five years. Surely, for the great Congregational Church, an additional million dollars a year purely for foreign missions, to put these great religious, educational, and humanitarian institutions well upon their feet and equip them for the task that they cannot avoid, is not too large a sum. If our constituency could see the vision and realize the opportunity that is now knocking at the door

of the American Board, and, through the American Board, of the Congregational Churches of America, the necessary reenforcement and support would surely come. It was for a day and opportunity like this that the American Board was organized, and has been permitted to establish its great missions and to lay the foundation for mighty world-shaping institutions.

WHO DIED IN THE LORD

Miss Mabel L. Chase, at Madura, November 20, 1916, after less than a year on the field.

Miss Mary C. Fowle, at Sivas, November 22, 1916, of typhus, after ten years, one year of which was given to Bardizag.

Miss Abbie M. Colby, at Osaka, Japan, January 5, 1917, all her missionary life, thirty-seven years, having been given to Osaka.

Rev. Robert Chambers, D.D., at Newton, Mass., April 2, 1917, a veteran of thirty-five years' service, nine in Erzroom and twenty-four in Bardizag.

Mr. James Hunter, in Angola, West Central Africa, April 26, 1917. He was a printer at Kamundongo for less than two years.

Mrs. Emma B. Riggs, at Harpoot, April 27, 1917, after twenty-eight years of continuous service in Harpoot, with only one furlough in America.

Mrs. Edith L. Gifford, at Mt. Silinda, Southern Rhodesia, May 3, 1917, having served as a nurse in Rhodesia and Natal for five years.

Mrs. Mabel W. Stokey, at Chicopee Falls, Mass., May 6, 1917, after only three years as a missionary in Angola, West Central Africa.

Rev. Charles H. Maxwell, at Durban, Natal, August 23, 1917, after eleven years in South Africa—eight in Natal and three in Beira, East Africa.

Those who had previously retired from the field

Dr. David H. Nutting, at Randolph Center, Vt., October 5, 1916; for twenty-two years a medical missionary in Turkey, at Diarbekir, Oorfa, Aintab, and Aleppo.

Rev. Joseph K. Greene, D.D., at Oberlin, O., February 10, 1917; missionary in Turkey from 1859 to 1910, three years at Nicomedia, six at Brousa, and the remainder in Constantinople.

Rev. Charles C. Tracy, D.D., at Los Angeles, Cal., April 20, 1917; with the exception of two years, 1871 to 1873, Dr. Tracy was a member of the Marsovan station, beginning his service in the fall of 1867 and continuing until his return to America in the fall of 1913.

Rev. James L. Fowle, at Newton, Mass., May 16, 1917; for thirty-three years, from 1878 to 1911, he was located at Cesarea, Turkey.

Miss Ida Creesey Foss, at Melrose, Mass., May 25, 1917; formerly connected with the Micronesian Mission, chiefly in the Caroline Islands, from 1890 to 1906.

Rev. Charles R. Hagar, M.D., at Claremont, Cal., July 13, 1917; from 1883 till ill health compelled him to withdraw in 1910, Dr. Hagar was a devoted missionary to South China, serving in Hongkong, Canton, and the outlying districts.

STATISTICAL TABLE

Owing to the impossibility of securing returns from some of our largest fields, these tabulated statements of numbers have less real value than usual:—

GENERAL SUMMARY, 1916–1917

Missions

Number of Missions	19
Number of Stations	103
Number of Outstations	1,476
Places for stated preaching	1,960

Laborers Employed

Number of ordained Missionaries (6 being Physicians)	176
Number of Male Physicians not ordained (besides 17 women)	24
Number of other Male Assistants	34
Number of Women (17 of them Physicians) (wives 222, unmarried 223)	445
Whole number of Laborers sent from this country	679
Number of Native Pastors	336
Number of Native Preachers and Catechists	726
Number of other Native Laborers	4,196
Total of Native Laborers	5,505
Total of American and Native Laborers	6,184

The Churches

Number of Churches	724
Number of Church Members	86,970
Added during the year	6,211
Number of Sunday Schools	1,463
Sunday School membership	94,269

Educational Department

Number of Theological Seminaries and Training Classes	21
Students for the Ministry	554
Students in Collegiate Training	3,323
Secondary, or Middle Schools	139
Number of Pupils in these Schools	12,605
Number of Elementary and other Schools	1,485
Number of Pupils in these Schools	68,635
Whole number under instruction	89,077
Native Contributions, so far as reported	$376,808

A VICTORIOUS YEAR

REPORT OF THE PRUDENTIAL COMMITTEE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT 1916–1917

The note of hope with which we closed the report of the Home Department one year ago has not been belied. In several particulars the year just ended has been one of the most successful in our history, while, taken as a whole, it offers unusual ground for gratitude and encouragement. It is, therefore, with no small degree of satisfaction that we traverse the work of the year along the two main lines of Home Department endeavor: the securing of funds for the conduct of the work, and the recruiting of our missionary force.

A YEAR OF ENLARGED GIVING

Many of the older friends of the Board will recall the time when we used to speak of $1,000,000 as the goal of our endeavor. In the period when our receipts were averaging about $750,000 per year, and when practically no progress was being made, to talk of securing a round million appeared almost chimerical. Yet how persistently our late president, Mr. Samuel B. Capen, held before us this prospect! Today we record the seventh consecutive year in which the receipts have passed beyond this mark. Our 107th year gives us the largest total of all, namely, $1,247,715.99. The gain over the former year, $40,589.45, is not as large as the gain we reported one year ago, but it is sufficient to indicate that the Board has an increasing hold upon the interests and affections of its supporters.

Especially do we find encouragement when we examine the various sources of income. In three of the items we excel all previous records. For the first time since the centennial period have the churches passed the high-water mark in giving registered at that time, namely, $278,185.48. This year we record in the column of donations from the churches to the general Board $290,598.27. The Treasurer is also able to make a record showing in the income coming to the Board from matured conditional gifts. The steady development of this fund during the past ten years, both in the matter of the number of givers and in the amounts involved, has enabled us to count upon this source of income as a fairly stable asset. This year, however, we register a figure considerably beyond the average. Through the maturing of twenty conditional gifts, the Board has been able to apply to the work of the year $73,261.46, a gain of $26,385.72 over the previous year, which, in turn, was the largest total up to that time. Our legacies also, after being subjected to the thirding process in connection with the Twentieth Century Fund, have yielded handsomely, although not quite as much as a year ago,

the sum being $219,114.37. The gifts of individuals for the general fund, which have come direct to our treasury, register $79,710.22, a gain over the previous year of $8,943.21; not, however, equaling the centennial records of 1910 and 1911. In the matter of individual gifts, this is the third best year in the history of the Board.

For five years now we have seen a steady increase in gifts for special objects designated by the donor. A year ago, when we reported a little over $150,000 for these objects, we considered that a remarkable record had been established. This year we report in the same column $187,299.85, a gain of $35,612.59. This sum is made up of a multitude of small donations from personal friends of missionaries, churches, Sunday schools, and Young People's Societies, and also from generous friends of the Board, who are approached by the Secretaries and missionaries in behalf of special developments and enterprises which we are unable to carry in our regular budget. Some of these gifts are annual donations, and go to the sustaining of departments and institutions which might fairly be considered as belonging to the regular work of the Board. Since, however, their disposition is controlled by the donor, they are technically listed as specials. Some of the more important of these gifts have been the following: $25,000 for the Peking Union University; $10,000 for the Kodaikanal School for Missionaries' Children in India; $10,000 for Miss Millard's School for the Blind, Bombay; $5,000 for International College, Smyrna; $5,000 for the hospital at Fenchow, China; $3,000 for the hospital at Tehchow, China; $2,500 for advance work in the Philippines; $1,000 for the hospital at Van, Turkey; $1,000 for the Normal School, Ahmednagar; four gifts of $1,000 each for the boarding school at Dindigul, India; $13,935 for evangelistic work under the charge of twenty-six different missionaries in Africa, India, Ceylon, China, Japan, and Spain. To this last gift, which is but one in a succession of generous donations which have come from the same source in recent years, we owe it that our evangelistic work in ten different missions has been placed on an aggressive basis. A single item in the special evangelistic budget, which this friend has financed, is the sending of native preachers into fifty new villages in India.

We call attention to the unusual number and size of these special gifts in order to give expression to the deep sense of obligation which we feel for the help afforded in this way, and also to indicate to our Corporate Members and friends the splendid opportunity which we can offer to those who, in addition to sustaining the regular work of the Board through their church system of benevolence, are in a position to make Christian investments in foreign lands. Possibly no organization in the world is in a better position to serve the generous hearted in this respect than the American Board.

We have preferred to dwell upon the enlarging income of the Board, as indicative of the hopeful outlook, rather than to emphasize the fact that our obligations have been met in full. Yet we must not fail to rejoice in

this satisfactory achievement. This is the fourth consecutive year in which we have been able to render such a report. The last debt of the Board was in 1913, when there was a shortage of a little over $11,000, which sum was later covered by private subscriptions. There are those who argue that an occasional deficit at the end of the year would be a good thing for the Board, on the theory that prosperity too long continued leads to indifference; that many churches and individuals need the pressure of debt in order for them to realize the incessant and increasing demands of the work. We prefer, however, the psychology which builds upon encouragement and hope rather than upon fear. The fact that the friends of foreign missions have stood by the Board so nobly during this year of unusual financial uncertainty would seem to indicate that our confidence has not been misplaced.

Let no friend of the Board, however, suppose that the financing of the work during the past year has been an easy task. The year has abounded in earnest measures: on the one hand, to keep down expenditures, and on the other hand, to build up our income. When the annual appropriations were made in the fall, they were not advanced a dollar, the expectation being that special emergencies would arise from war conditions, so that we might be compelled at any moment to add materially to the sums originally set apart. This proved to be the case, especially in the matter of meeting the rising rate of exchange in China, a situation which entailed an additional expense of about $12,000. As we reached August, the final month of the year, it was found that it would be necessary to secure $50,000 above the normal amount for that month in order to avoid a deficit. Special efforts were then put forth to impress our churches and individual friends with the emergency which confronted the Board. Aside from the fear of debt, we felt that failure to meet the needs of the work would be interpreted by many as indicating a lessening interest in the Christian enterprise abroad as compared with the patriotic appeals which arise from the war. The response was on the whole reassuring, especially as to the rank and file of our givers. Comparatively few large donations reached the treasury in August ($1,000 was the largest single gift), but there was such an outpouring of moderate sums—$5, $10, and $25—that the situation steadily improved through the month. Increased returns from legacies, matured conditional gifts, and interest funds happily supplemented the donations, and the outcome was as indicated.

We mention these details because of the impression in certain quarters that the Board habitually advertises a crisis in August, and as habitually meets it by the generosity of a few friends, who hold back their gifts until the account is about to be closed. Such is not the case. In so far as the Board is successful in its finances, it is because we leave no stone unturned to secure the largest possible amount from every possible source at every possible time.

THE LABORERS ARE FEW

The showing of the year as to missionary candidates is not all we could wish. Thirty-nine missionaries have received the appointment of the Board

and five have been engaged for a term of years, making forty-four new workers in all. The list includes Rev. and Mrs. Irving M. Channon, who resigned in 1913, after twenty-three years of service in the Micronesia Mission, and who now are reappointed for work in the Philippines. Not all of the appointees have sailed. On account of war conditions, it has been thought best to continue the policy of the previous two years and to make few appointments to Turkey and the Balkans. Only seven such appointments have been made to the four missions involved. This explains in part the comparatively small number going out this year. An additional embarrassment is found in the fact that the war has claimed so many physicians and nurses that it has been well-nigh impossible to recruit our medical work. At the beginning of the year, the Prudential Committee authorized the securing of thirteen physicians to fill as many positions of special need and opportunity. We have been able, however, to fill only one of these positions.

Beyond these special causes for the falling off in candidates, we must face the fact that as a regular thing the supply is by no means equal to the demand. This situation, to which we have called attention repeatedly in these reports, bears particularly hard just now on the missions in India and Africa. We are looking for ten ordained men for these fields alone, and with very few candidates in sight. In the Marathi Mission and the South Africa Mission, the situation may fairly be considered as critical. Year after year institutions and stations are left without oversight, while all thought of advance must be given up. Not only is this situation disastrous to the work in hand, but the impression goes out among the non-Christian people that the American churches are not interested sufficiently to send them the messengers of salvation.

The Woman's Boards are greatly embarrassed by the lack of missionary teachers and evangelistic workers. From the thousands of Congregational young women graduating each year from our schools and colleges, only twenty-five or thirty can ordinarily be found qualified and willing for this supreme service of love. The Woman's Board of Missions, by way of celebrating its Jubilee year, has undertaken to secure fifty new missionaries, one for each year of its life. According to last accounts, they will hardly secure twenty of this number. We desire anew to call the attention of members of the Board, and especially of our pastors and theological seminary professors, to this distressing situation, in the hope that the Home Department may count upon these leaders as an active recruiting force for the work.

DISTRICT OFFICES

During the absence of Secretary Smith on a foreign tour covering India, Ceylon, China, and Japan, the New York office was cared for by Rev. Giles G. Brown, of the Ceylon Mission, whose furlough was extended for the purpose. Mr. Brown not only attended to the business details of the office, but proved

an effective advocate for the Board among the churches and associations of the Middle District.

On account of the growing strength of the denomination in the Interior District, it has been found desirable to provide an assistant to Dr. Hitchcock in the Chicago office. Thus far we have been able to meet this need by asking a detained volunteer or young missionary on furlough to work at the Secretary's side. Such service was rendered during the early part of the year by Mr. A. R. Mather, who is now in charge of our educational work in Rhodesia. Beginning with September 1, Rev. Arthur C. Ryan, of Constantinople, has come to the office, and until conditions make it possible for him to return to his field, he will be available for speaking and other engagements throughout the Interior region.

The work of Rev. J. K. Browne, in connection with the San Francisco office, has been blessed in quite unusual ways. This devoted veteran has traveled among the far Western states, addressing churches, Sunday schools, Men's Clubs, Women's Meetings, Pastors' Meetings, ecclesiastical bodies, summer conferences, and public schools, with the same ardor and unremitting toil that he displayed when a touring missionary in Eastern Turkey. Arrangements have been made for him to continue this service for another year.

We are glad to announce that so long as he is detained in this country, Rev. Ralph Harlow, of Smyrna, will be available for field work in the New England district, with headquarters at Boston. Mr. Harlow will work under the direction of the Home Department, and will devote himself to the intensive cultivation of five or six Congregational centers in New England, with their outlying churches. In addition to this work, which will keep him in the field much of the time, while at home he will devote himself to the securing of mission study groups in the churches of Greater Boston. It is our hope that this intensive work, inaugurated by Mr. Harlow, may be continued for several years, so that its financial and educational results may be put to a thorough test. For several years the New England churches have been asking for a larger degree of cultivation on the part of the Board.

Many other missionaries on furlough have rendered conspicuous service during the year, and to them we owe a very large debt in the matter of making the Board's work familiar and interesting to our widely scattered constituency.

Naturally the Home Department officers are deeply concerned in the success of the Tercentenary plans of the denomination. Two of the goals, the one relating to the raising of the full apportionment and the one relating to the recruiting of Christian workers, bear directly upon our problem. Beyond this is the fundamental consideration that the Board can prosper and develop only on the basis of the growing spirituality and efficiency of the churches at home. If the five goals which the denomination has set before the churches can be reached by 1920, no Congregational organization is likely to benefit in a larger way than the American Board.

ADMINISTRATIVE ITEMS

The growing work of the Board is reflected in the need which has arisen for more space in the home office. We are glad to announce that our offices have been enlarged and our practical convenience greatly increased through the acquiring of the rooms formerly occupied by the Woman's Board of Missions, this organization having arranged for its own expanding work in another part of the building. We feel that on the material side of its equipment the Board is in a position to attend to its great task with increasing efficiency and dispatch.

The Prudential Committee also rejoices in the acquisition by the denomination of an admirably located and furnished committee room in the Congregational House. The sessions of the Committee are so long and laborious that these new arrangements are greatly appreciated. In this connection it may be of interest to record that the full Committee has met twenty-five times during the year, with the number of Sub-committee meetings not recorded. Something over 800 separate items of business have been presented by the officers of the Board and have received the attention of the Committee.

On February 7, 1917, the Committee obtained from the General Court of Massachusetts an amendment to our charter, by which the Board is authorized to hold real estate to an amount not exceeding in value ten million dollars, and personal property to an amount not exceeding twenty-five million dollars. The previous property limits were: for real estate, three million dollars; and for personal property, ten million dollars. In these days of rapid growth in internationalism, when people's minds are being turned more and more to the extension of the Christian religion throughout the earth, when great foundations are being created to promote Christian civilization, and persons of means are increasingly inclined to remember the cause of foreign missions in their wills, it was thought that the Board should be in a position to receive and administer gifts beyond the limits hitherto allowed by our charter. This privilege was granted by the Massachusetts General Court with cordial unanimity, and should serve as an invitation and incentive to many of our constituents.

THE WOMAN'S BOARD OF MISSIONS JUBILEE

This report would be deficient without further reference to the completion of a half century of history by our Woman's Board of Missions, which is the oldest denominational organization among the women for the carrying on of work in foreign lands. From the beginning of the foreign missionary movement, the women of our churches have been an important factor in the work. Ann Judson and Harriet Newell were the first of a long line of missionary wives who went to the field in the same spirit of high devotion as that which characterized their husbands. In the early days unmarried women were occasionally sent to the field in order to establish schools for

the children and to do evangelistic work among the native women. The separate organization of women's work for women was brought about in 1867, through the farseeing vision of Mrs. Albert Bowker and a few devoted women of Boston, who were strongly backed in the councils of the Board by Secretary Clark. The incorporation of the Woman's Board of Missions was effected in 1868, and during the same year there was incorporated a similar society in Chicago, under the title, The Woman's Board of Missions of the Interior. Five years later, the women of the Pacific Coast joined the movement by organizing the Woman's Board of Missions for the Pacific. We are unable, within the narrow limits of this report, to give an adequate characterization of the results of this woman's movement during its first fifty years. It is sufficient to say that the expectations of those who founded these auxiliary societies have been grandly fulfilled. It means much that these organizations, since their foundation, have contributed to the work in the field, through the treasury of the American Board, the impressive sum of $8,375,008.84. It is almost a commonplace to remark that the ardor of the women in behalf of foreign missions in many of our churches outstrips that of the men. In not a few of our churches, the gifts of the women actually are larger than those of the general congregation. On the foreign field, the woman's work has established itself as of very large importance. We trust the Jubilee meeting of the Woman's Board of Missions, which is to be held next month in Boston, may be an occasion of very unusual interest and significance; and we would express to the leaders of our three Woman's Boards the hearty congratulations of the parent society, together with the hope that in the coming years they may be prospered in even larger measure than in the past.

THE YEARS AHEAD

The conspicuous event of the year is the fact that the Congregational churches are standing by their foreign work. Let this be known far and wide. In war times there has been no talk of retrenchment, no thought of retreat. Thus the year furnishes a promising background for our future plans. On the strength of this achievement, it is our belief that the churches may be counted upon to meet such emergencies as may arise from time to time, in the determination that the missionaries and the work shall not suffer through their neglect. Are we warranted in going one step farther and expressing confidence that out of these war experiences the churches will come to a new conception of what partnership in this work involves, a new measure of participation through their gifts? It is a matter of common remark that, stirred by the patriotic appeal and by the spectacle of hundreds of thousands of our choicest young men freely offering their lives in their country's service, American business men have learned to give of their means as never before. The raising of these great funds for Belgian and Armenian relief, for the Red Cross ministrations, for the hut work of the Young Men's Christian Association, not to mention the direct support of governmental

measures, has indeed been impressive. Sums unheard of in the past have been asked for and have been granted with quick generosity.

Will this new liberality abide after the war? Has there been a permanent conversion to a world view of human need and of personal obligation? Can we capitalize this splendid devotion for the ends of peace, for the constructive work of the Kingdom? When the fighting is over, when the demands of war beneficence are met, and the church must settle down to her age-long task, is there to be no new vision, no larger sense of the place of money in the Christianization of the world? These are some of the questions in our minds as we face the future. We look for greater things in the years that lie ahead. Just as the American nation has broken from the narrow nationalism of the past and has taken her place permanently, let us believe, among those who bear the banner of civilization throughout the world, so the American Church will give herself in a larger and stronger way than ever before to the task of winning the world to Christ. By every providential sign, by every divinely ordered circumstance, we are called to plan mighty things. Some fifteen years ago, on the strength of national awakenings in the Far East, we began to talk about a new era in this work. From that time to this, the course of events has tended to confirm all our expectations so far as the readiness of the world for the Christian message is concerned. Yet Christian America has held back. There has been no such outpouring of life and money this past decade and a half as the situation abroad has demanded. There has been gain in certain directions, but nothing commensurate with the opportunity abroad and the resources at home. Have we found ourselves at last through the bitter experience of a world war? Has it come to pass that we must fight for a sinning and suffering world, in order that we may learn to pray and give in its behalf? If it should be so, the path to the goal will indeed be strange, but the outcome can hardly be in doubt.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

For the Year ending August 31, 1917

RECEIPTS

In receipts the year has proved to be the greatest that the American Board has ever known. The previous year was one of marked advance. This advance has been maintained and a further gain recorded of $40,489.45, making the total gain for the two years $146,145.52. At the beginning of last July a deficit seemed impending, but August proved to be a wonderful month, and our receipts actually ran ahead $54,152.04 over the same month of the previous year.

In the midst of the world war, and notwithstanding its many distractions and its multitudinous appeals, the American Board has received the past year for current expenses the gratifying total of $1,247,715.99. This is the largest figure in our history, and that such a result was achieved is due to the loyalty and devotion of a multitude of friends. The gain was well distributed. Although the contributions of the churches are less than one-fourth of our total receipts, these contributions increased $16,000, and they were nearly $30,000 more than what the churches contributed three years ago. Legacies decreased a little, but an unusual year in maturing Conditional Gifts was an important factor.

Analysis of Receipts

Gifts from churches	$290,598.27
Gifts from individuals	79,710.22
Matured Conditional Gifts	73,261.46
Income from General Permanent Fund	25,990.47
Income from D. Willis James Foundation and Higher Educational Work Endowment	48,486.29
Income from Miscellaneous Funds	46,215.94
Woman's Boards	282,315.99
Sunday Schools and Christian Endeavor Societies	13,719.13
Receipts for Special Objects	168,303.85
Legacies	189,114.37
From estate of Solomon H. Chandler, for use as specified in the will	25,000.00
From estate of Sarah R. Sage, for use as specified in the will	5,000.00
	$1,247,715.99

CONDITIONAL GIFTS, LEGACIES, AND TWENTIETH CENTURY FUND

The maturing Conditional Gifts were $73,261.46, an increase of $26,385.72. Although such a large sum was taken from our Conditional Gifts funds and used for current expenses, the Board received during the year new Conditional Gifts amounting to $121,846.75, leaving as the result a net increase in the Conditional

Gifts funds of $46,401.75, and these Conditional Gifts in all now amount to $1,144,126.59. The rapid growth of these funds shows how favorably the Plan is regarded by our constituency; and as the Plan becomes more widely known, it is expected that many more of our friends will be attracted by its advantages. It seems probable that these funds will continue to have even a more rapid growth.

The process continues of using for current expenses only one-third of what is received during the year from estates, adding to it one-third of the Twentieth Century Fund and one-third of the income of that Fund. By this process the Twentieth Century Fund has been decreased a little this past year, but the balance now in the Fund, after adding the other two-thirds of the Legacy receipts, is $378,228.73, or only $14,045.48 less than the amount of the Fund a year ago.

The Twentieth Century Fund, September 1, 1916, was	$392,274.21
The income during the year was	17,245.94
Cash receipts from estates (not including what was taken from the Chandler and Sage bequests) were	157,822.95
	$567,343.10
One-third used for current expenses	189,114.37
Balance September 1, 1917	$378,228.73

ADDITIONS TO PERMANENT FUNDS

Among the permanent funds added during the year are the following:

ANATOLIA COLLEGE TELFEYAN FUND, income for aid and support of deserving Armenian students	$12,542.11
THE MABEL BAKER ANDERSON FUND, from estate of Mrs. Mabel Baker Anderson, Walla Walla, Wash., income for work in China	9,400.00
EDWARD C. BODMAN FUND, income for Edward C. Bodman Ward in Men's Hospital at Tehchow, China	9,000.00
CONDIT GIFT, from Mr. and Mrs. Edgar M. Condit, income for current work	10,000.00
DEWING FUND, from estate of Benjamin F. Dewing, Boston, Mass., income for current work	10,000.00
FOOCHOW MISSIONARY HOSPITAL ENDOWMENT FUND, income for hospital	1,521.23
HIGHER EDUCATIONAL WORK ENDOWMENT, increased by of which $30,000 was received from estate of Helen E. Carpenter, Holyoke, Mass.	30,150.00
NOBLE FUND, from Mrs. Henry Noble MacCracken, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., for endowment of children's beds in the Porter Hospital for Women, Tehchow, China	1,000.00
HENRY SEDGWICK FUND, by matured Conditional Gift, income for current work	500.00
MRS. NELLIE BUTTRICK STANTON FUND, by matured Conditional Gift of Rev. George F. Stanton, income for current work	600.00

TELFEYAN FUND, from estate of Sarkis G. Telfeyan, New York, N. Y., income for educational work in Turkey	43,897.41
SAMUEL WILDE FUND, additional, from estate of Mrs. Mary E. Wilde, Montclair, N. J., income for current work	8,679.00
WOMAN'S MEDICAL MISSION ENDOWMENT, additional, from estate of Mary C. Taylor, Belvidere, Ill., income toward salary of Dr. Curr and expenses of McLeod Hospital, Ceylon	1,300.00
Total additions to our Permanent Funds	$138,589.75

GENERAL PERMANENT FUND

Additions to the General Permanent Fund during the year amounted to $2,612.20, of which $1,000 was the gift of Mrs. Helen S. James, Williamsburg, Mass.; $1,600 was a legacy from the estate of George W. Mabie, Brooklyn, N. Y., and $12.20 was from the estate of Alletta D. Pomeroy, Crete, Neb.

FUND FOR DISABLED AND RETIRED MISSIONARIES

The Fund for Disabled and Retired Missionaries has received an increase of $403.12, and amounts now to $160,294.28. As stated last year, the increase of this fund to $500,000 is greatly desired. The increasing number of calls for the use of the income emphasizes this need.

ADVANCE WORK IN THE PHILIPPINES

At the Annual Meeting of the American Board a year ago a resolution was adopted, recommending the raising of a special fund of $25,000 for work in the Philippines. This fund now amounts to $6,697.75; and by vote of the Prudential Committee, the fund is to provide for the addition of one ordained missionary, one medical missionary, and one nurse; and to cover all expenses of outfit, traveling, teacher's allowance, houses, etc. The ordained missionary has been found and will soon be on the field. The medical missionary and nurse have not yet been secured.

The phenomenal development and the success of the work in the Philippines makes a stronger appeal than a year ago, not only for the completion of the fund as planned, but for greatly increasing it.

COÖPERATING SOCIETIES

We cannot be too grateful for what is being accomplished by our Coöperating Societies. They are worthy of the highest praise, and are proving themselves indispensable. The fact that the American Board has closed its books with a small surplus does not relieve the anxieties of the Woman's Boards for securing funds necessary for their own work.

The Canada Congregational Foreign Missionary Society has sent $4,109.49 for work in Africa, and the Mindanao Medical Missionary Association $1,730.39 for medical work in the Philippines. The Oberlin-Shansi Memorial Association, in support of a valuable special work in China, has given $5,393.

Besides what has passed through the treasury of the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief, the American Board has received and forwarded direct during the year, for Armenian relief, $56,951.97. A further sum of $9,717.50 for the continuation of the support of Armenian orphans has been collected and remitted through our treasury by Miss Emily C. Wheeler, secretary of the National Armenia and India Relief Association for Industrial Orphan Homes.

EXPENDITURES

After all the expenditures to the close of August 31, 1917, had been made, and these expenses deducted from the year's current receipts, a balance remained at the credit of the Board of $3,586.25. Adding to this amount the credit balance of the previous year, the sum in hand toward meeting the expenses of the new year was $4,503.60.

URGENT NEED OF INCREASED RECEIPTS

Because of certain conditions now existing, it is apparent that larger receipts will be needed if we are to maintain the work during the coming year. Exchange rates in several countries are becoming increasingly unfavorable. In China, where the Mexican silver dollar is in use, the United States gold dollar until recently would purchase two silver dollars or more. Now it will purchase only $1.35 in silver. To offset this loss in exchange it was found necessary to increase our appropriations this last year $12,168.78, and this was for only two-thirds of the year. If this condition continues, many thousand dollars additional will be required to meet the appropriations of the American Board and the Woman's Boards for the full twelve months of the coming year.

A larger number of missionaries are on furlough in this country than ever before at any one time. Their traveling expenses and their support will add to the budget of expense. The cost of transportation and of forwarding supplies has increased nearly fifty per cent. It is evident that the cost of our work, conducted on the same basis as heretofore, will be greater this coming year.

IN CONCLUSION

At first glance all this array of figures may seem to have but little meaning, but these figures, made possible by you and many another, have upheld the banner of the Cross along our far-flung battle line for another twelve months, and have provided a way for our missionaries to continue their needed service; and for some of them, amid scenes of peril, with plague and famine and persecution raging about them, to reach out a helping hand and to speak words of sympathy and encouragement to literally thousands in their darkest and most desperate hour, when all other human friends were powerless to aid.